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# TAINTOR'S Guide Books

## Hudson River Route.

New York to West Point, Catskill Mountains, Saratoga,  
LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, ADIRONDACKS,  
**MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.**



TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO.,  
18 & 20 Astor Place, New York.

THE  
**MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 OF  
**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

INCORPORATED 1851.

Total Assets, January 1st, 1887,	\$8,554,065.32
Total Liabilities, “ “ “	<u>7,897,300.96</u>
Surplus by Massachusetts Standard,	\$656,764.36
Surplus by New York Standard (about)	1,192,000.00
Number of Policies issued in 1886, <b>2,628</b> , insuring	8,064,390.00
Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1886, <b>16,537</b> , insuring	41,246,538.00

THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, is one of the oldest in the United States.

It was incorporated in the year 1851 by the State of Massachusetts, which was the first in the Union to inaugurate an “Insurance Department,” thus instituting State supervision over its companies.

It was also the first State to legislate concerning the forfeiture of policies of life insurance; its famous non-forfeiture law was passed in 1861 and amended in 1880. By the recent act of 1887, life insurance legislation has reached a degree of perfection heretofore unknown.

THIS Law requires that all policies issued by THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY shall be non-forfeitable after the payment of two annual premiums, without any further stipulation or act. This makes the amount of paid-up insurance to which the policyholder may be entitled, under any circumstances, **absolutely guaranteed**. He may forget his policy, but his policy will never forget him. Also, that after the payment of two annual premiums, the insured may, on any subsequent anniversary of the date of issue of said policy, surrender the same, and claim and recover from the Company its “**Surrender Value in Cash.**” Said Cash Value is fixed by the law itself and **cannot be changed**.

M. V. B. EDGERLY, President.      JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.  
 HENRY S. LEE, Vice-President.      OSCAR B. IRELAND, Actuary.

THE

# HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

NEW YORK

TO

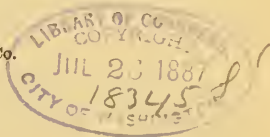
WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, ALBANY,  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE  
CHAMPLAIN, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

WITH

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES OF CITIES, VILLAGES, STATIONS,  
SCENERY, AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST ALONG  
THE ROUTE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS.

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NEW YORK:  
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1887.

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**TREATISE ON BLOOD POISON,**  
MAILED FREE. Address,  
**SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,**  
Drawer No. 3, Atlanta, Ga.  
756 Broadway, New York.  
35 Snow Hill, E. C., London, England.



**For the Blood.**  
**S. S. S.**

Remedy known as **S. S. S.** is entirely vegetable. Above cut represents the original mode of manufacturing it in 1840

I have taken with great benefit **S. S. S.** for a clear case of Eczema. The eruption has entirely disappeared, and I am well. **REV. W. J. ROBINSON, Atlanta, Ga.**

I have taken Swift's Specific for Rheumatism, and found perfect relief. It also relieved me of Dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for years. I believe, when duly appreciated as a *Tonic and Blood Purifier*, that Swift's Specific will become a household remedy. **D. P. HILL, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18, 1882.**

For years I have been the victim of catarrh. After exhausting all the remedies that came to my knowledge I was determined to give **S. S. S.** a fair trial. To my surprise I have been thoroughly cured. If it had not been for **S. S. S.** I would not be able to write even this much. **L. S. WASSUM.**  
Gettysburg, Ohio, January 14, 1884.

I have suffered with scrofula for thirty years, and plagued with erysipelas of the face and head. I tried everything that medical skill could suggest, but found no relief. At the suggestion of Dr. C. W. Parker I took Swift's Specific. I have so much improved that my best friends hardly know me. It is a wonderful medicine. It has restored my little boy, Willie White, to perfect health. **MRS. J. J. WHITE.**  
Bremen, Ga., March 2, 1885.

I was afflicted with a terrible case of blood poison for about thirteen months. I was treated by the best physicians, and used various kinds of remedies, but received no substantial relief. I finally tried the Swift Specific, and about four bottles cured me sound and well. **D. B. ADAMS.**  
Union, S. C., June 24, 1886.

Gentlemen—It is due you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Swift's Specific. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring. At the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away and has never returned. **S. S. S.** no doubt broke it up; at least it put my system in good condition and I got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and made a perfect cure of a breaking out of my little three-year-old daughter last summer. **REV. JAS. V. M. MORRIS.**  
Watkinsville, Ga., Feb. 13, 1886.

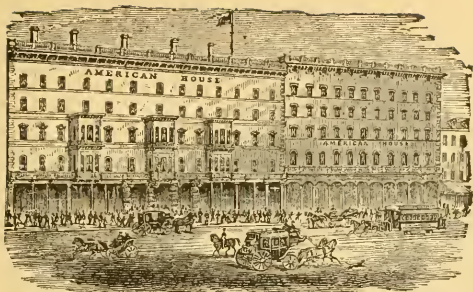
I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with poison oak, which I contracted in bathing, when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (**S. S. S.**) four years ago, and it cured me sound and well. Three summers have passed and I have had no return of it. **JOSEPH BEASLY, Columbus, Ga.**

# INDEX.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS	115	Fort Clinton	36
Adirondack R. R.	84	Fort Edward	88
Akra	59	Fort Lee	22
Albany	63	Fort Montgomery	36
Albany Junction	70	Fort Ticonderoga	105
Albany Rural Cemetery	69	Fort Washington	21
André and Arnold	29	Fort William Henry Hotel	98
Athens	60	Fox Hollow	56
Au Sable Chasm	110	Freehold	59
Ballston Spa	76	Gansevoort	88
Barnegat	46	Garrison	39
Barrytown	50	Germantown	51
Batisean	128	Glen's Falls	95
Big Indian	56	Grand Hotel	57
Boiseville	56	Grand Ligne	123
Bolton	102	Grand Trunk R. R.	122
Brosseaus	123	Greenbush	62
Burlington	109	Green Island	73
Cairo	59	Hadley	84
Caconna	134	Hastings	25
Caldwell	100	Haverstraw	33
Capture of Stony Point	34	Holoken	20
Carmansville	21	Hudson	60
Castleton, N. Y.	62	HUDSON RIVER	5
Castleton, Vt.	90	Hunter	59
Catskill	52	Hyde Park	47
Catskill Mountains	54	Hydeville	90
Catskill Mountain House	57	Irvington	27
Clarendon Springs	92	Jersey City	20
Coeyman's	61	Jessup's Landing	84
Cohoes	69	Jewett's Heights	59
Cold Spring	40	Kaaterskill Hotel	58
Columbiaville	60	Kingston	49
Comstock's Landing	89	Kings	84
Cornwall Landing	41	Laeadie	123
Coxsackie	61	Lacolle	123
Cranston's Landing	16-37	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	106
Croton Point	32	Lake Champlain Route	104
Crown Point	107	LAKE GEORGE	96
Day Line Steamers	9	LAKE GEORGE ROUTE, }	84
Del. & Hud. Canal Co's R. R.	67	Via Adirondack Railroad.	
Dobb's Ferry	26	LAKE GEORGE ROUTE, }	94
Dunham's Basin	89	Via Glen's Falls.	
East Windham	59	Laurel House	57
Essex	103	Lexington	59
Fairhaven	90	Low Point	45
Fishkill Landing	42	Manhattanville	21
Fort Ann	89	Marlborough	45

Mechanicsville .....	73	Schenectady .....	80
Middletown Healing Springs	93	Schodac .....	61
Milton Ferry.....	46	Shandaken .....	56
Montreal.....	124	Shokan .....	55
Mt. Pleasant .....	56	Sing Sing.....	31
New Baltimore.....	61	Smith's Basin.....	89
Newburgh .....	43	Sorel .....	127
New Hamburg.. ..	45	South Corinth.....	84
New Paltz .....	47	Spuyten Duyvil.....	23
North Creek.....	87	Staatsburg.....	48
Nyack .....	31	Stony Point .....	33
Overlook Mt. House .....	55	Stottsville.....	123
Palisades Mt. House.....	24	Stuyvesant .....	61
Palenville .....	58	Summit Station. ....	57
Peeksville .....	35	Tannersville .....	58
Phoenicia.....	56	Tarrytown .....	28
Piermont.....	26	Teller's Point .....	31
Pine Hill .....	57	The Glen .....	87
Plattsburgh.....	112	Three Rivers.....	127
Poughkeepsie .....	46	Tivoli .....	50
Port Ewen .....	49	Thurman .....	87
Port Henry.....	107	Tremper House.....	56
Port Kent.....	110	Troy .....	71
Prattsville.....	59	U. S. Military Academy....	38
Quebec .....	129	Verplanck's Point.....	33
Rhinebeck .....	48	Waterford.....	70
Riverdale .....	24	Weekawken .....	20
Riverside.....	87	West Hurley .....	55
Rondout .....	49	West Kill.....	59
Round Lake Station.....	74	West Point.....	37
Rouse's Point.....	122	Westport. ....	108
Rutland .....	91	West Rutland .....	91
St. Lambert.....	123	West Troy.....	69
St. Johns.....	123	Whitehall .....	90
Sandy Hill.....	94	Windham .....	59
Saratoga Springs .....	82	Yonkers.....	25
Saugerties.....	51		





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CENTRAL LOCATION.

PERFECT VENTILATION.

**UNEXCEPTIONABLE TABLE.**

PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE

**FOR FAMILIES AND SUMMER TOURISTS.**

SIX STAIRWAYS FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

With every security against fire.

Rooms with Meals,	{ \$3.00 PER DAY and upwards. }	According to Size and Location.
Rooms only.	{ \$1.00 PER DAY and upwards. }	

**THE NEAREST FIRST CLASS HOTEL**  
TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN DEPOTS,

"It is one of the most attractive and best managed of New England Hotels."—*N. Y. Mail.*

**HENRY B. RICE & CO.**

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near Washington St.*

**The Full Principal Sum** will be paid in case of loss of both feet, both hands, a hand and a foot, or the entire sight of both eyes, by accident.

**ACCIDENTS** are always happening to those who "DON'T TRAVEL MUCH" as well as to those who do. The quietest

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**ACCIDENT POLICIES,** covering injuries received in Travel, Work, or Sport.  
**BEST LIFE POLICY** in the Market. Indefeasible, Non-Forfeitable, World-Wide.

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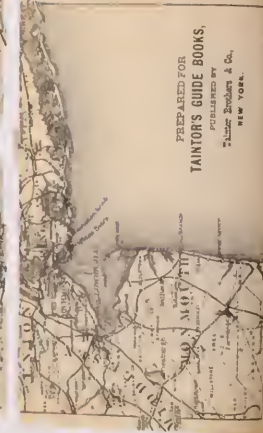
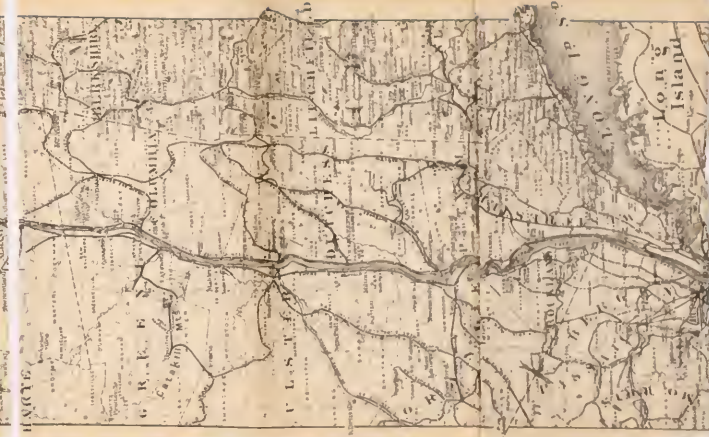
**Assets, \$9,111,000. Surplus, \$2,129,000.**

**J. G. BATTERSON, Pres.**

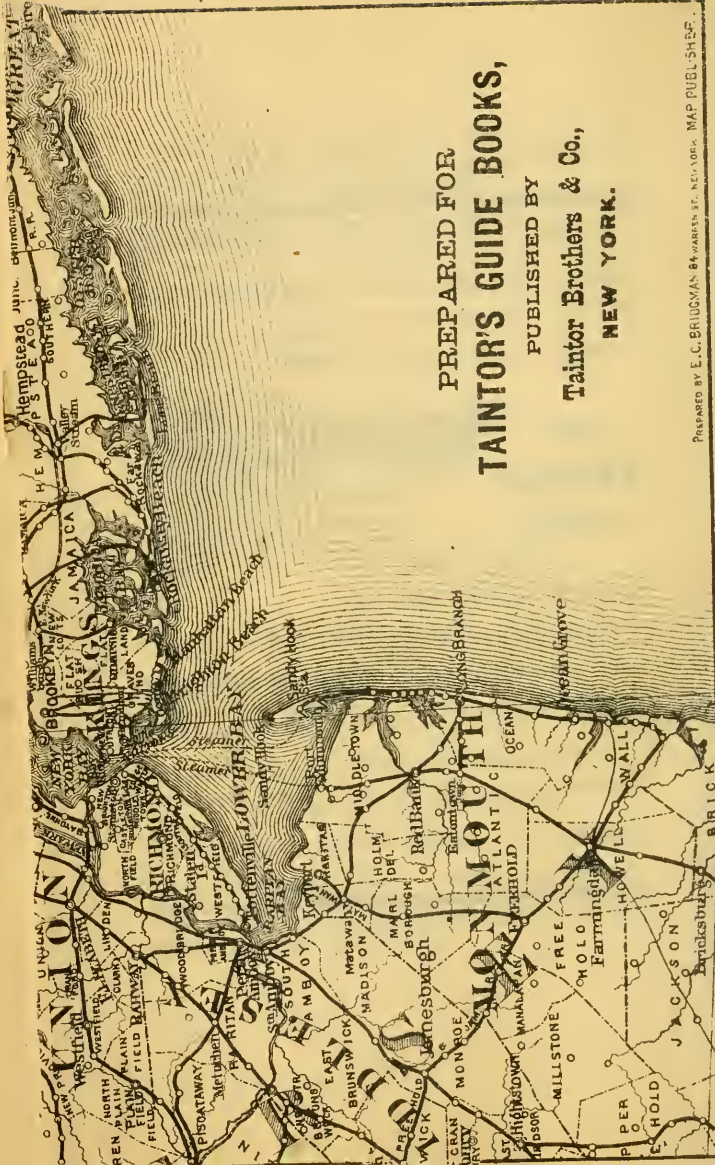
**RODNEY DENNIS, Sec.**

**One-third the Principal Sum** will be paid for loss of a single hand or foot.





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**Taintor Brothers & Co.,**  
**NEW YORK.**



## THE HUDSON RIVER.

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**A**MONG the thousand streams which drain the great Atlantic slope of North America, none is more attractive than the noble river at whose mouth stands the Empire City of the Western World. The European visiting America can have no better introduction to the Western Continent than that which is afforded by a voyage up the Hudson; and travelers generally will find that the river forms naturally the first stage of any extended pleasure-tour through the Northern and Eastern States.

SCENERY so charming as that of this beautiful river affords a delightful change from the glaring walls and pavements of New York. Before the limits of the metropolis are passed the eye is charmed by the green wooded hills of Westchester County on the one hand, and by the frowning precipices of the Palisades on the other—a contrast the like of which cannot be found so near any other of the world's great capitals. For twenty miles this mighty dyke of basaltic trap-rock shuts off the western sky, then suddenly disappears, and the view opens upon the rolling hills of Rockland County and the blue outline of the distant Ramapo Mountains; while on the east bank are thriving towns and elegant country-seats in almost continuous succession. Here, too, the river widens to the dimensions of a lake, which stretches its beautiful expanse nearly to the magnificent southern portal of the Highlands; when it suddenly contracts to a channel half a mile in width, overhung by the scarred and rugged crags of the Donderberg and Anthony's Nose. For a score of miles above, the river winds amid the grand and rugged mountains of "The Highlands," at whose northern limit another portal opens, through which the swift steamer glides to new scenes of beauty

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

beyond. Above the Highlands the banks continue high and in some places precipitous, opening now and then as if to afford glimpses of the charming country on either side, until some thirty miles more have been passed when the banks become still less abrupt, and the lofty range of the Catskill Mountains is seen to the westward.

THE REMOTE SOURCES of the Hudson are among the highest peaks of the Adirondack Mountains, 4,000 feet above tide-water. Its numerous upper branches unite in the neighborhood of Fort Edward, 180 miles from the ocean, and thence follow a southerly course, broken by numerous falls and rapids, to Troy, where it meets tide-water. The remaining 150 miles are navigable by large steamers and coasting craft. Ships can ascend to Hudson. The principal tributaries are the Mohawk and Hoosick rivers, the former rising in the central part of New York, and the latter in Southern Vermont, both joining the Hudson near Troy, below which city the tributaries, though numerous, are small, none of them being navigable for more than two miles.

The mountain-ranges through or near which the Hudson passes are part of the Appalachian system. The Highlands are a continuation of the Blue Ridge, which, after crossing Pennsylvania and New York, ends in the Green Mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire. The Catsbergs and Hilderbergs are continuations of the westward ranges of the Alleghanies. The mean rise and fall of the tide at New York is about five feet, and at Albany two and a half feet.

THE COMMERCE of the Hudson River, during the season when it is not obstructed by ice, is extensive and constantly increasing. It is the natural outlet for lumber from the vast forests of the North. This is floated down the main stream and its branches during the high water of early spring, and several millions of feet are every year brought to market in this manner. The Delaware and Hudson Canal brings vast quantities of coal from Pennsylvania, and keeps numerous barges constantly plying between its junction with the river at Rondout and the various cities reached by water from that point. The Erie Canal, connecting the Great Lakes with the ocean, through the Hudson River, affords means of transportation for Western produce and for the manufactured



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.


goods of the East. The immense "tows" of canal boats ascending and descending the river form an important and interesting feature of its commercial life. Quarries of various kinds of stone, valuable for building, paving, flagging, etc., are found at various points on and near the river; and in Ulster County water limestone, making the best cement, is found in inexhaustible quantities. In the vicinity of Haverstraw, are extensive beds of clay which give employment to thousands of brick makers, whose kilns are seen for miles along the river bank. Manufactories, foundries, machine-shops, ship yards, and agricultural products unite to swell the numbers of every sort of vessel suitable for navigating these waters, and the fisheries afford employment and support to many men. During the winter, many thousand tons of ice are stored for domestic use and for exportation.

IN HISTORY the river assumes a prominent place in the annals of the country. In September, 1609, when Hendrick Hudson sailed through the Narrows, and anchored his vessel, the "Half-Moon," in New York Bay, the shores were covered with a magnificent forest, unbroken save by natural meadows, or by the villages of Indians. The beautiful bay and river, now one of the busiest scenes of commercial activity in the world, were without signs of human life, except the few canoes of the natives; and Manhattan Island with its dense population of a million souls, its splendid streets and buildings, and its proud commercial position as the Metropolis of the Western Continent, was a hilly, thickly wooded island, inhabited by a fierce and warlike race of savages. Hendrick Hudson was sent out by the Dutch East India Company to search for a northwest passage to India, a problem which tempts explorers even in our own day; and when he looked up the long line of the Palisades and noted the strong ebb and flow of the tidal currents at the mouth of the river, he thought his object gained. Accordingly, he sailed up the river, viewing, with wonder and delight, the magnificent scenery, and observing the natural wealth of the country, until, on September 21, having reached the present site of Albany, he became convinced that he was following a river, and not a strait. He was everywhere received with great friendliness by the Indians; but when returning to the ocean, Hudson's mate shot an Indian for stealing,

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

which caused an immediate collision, and several natives were killed. Hudson returned to Europe, and in consequence of his reports, trading vessels were soon sent out, and after a few years of traffic in furs, a settlement was made in 1614, on the southern point of Manhattan Island. During the Revolutionary War, the Hudson was the scene of constant activity on the part of both armies. Washington early perceived the strategic importance of the river and its dependencies, and used every means to retain possession. The British, however, in 1776, wrested Manhattan Island from our then inexperienced troops, and retained it during the war. They were unable to effect a permanent lodgment above the island, although they made several successful raids up the river, once as far as Kingston. Fortifications were erected at various commanding points along the river.

The connections by rail from points on the Hudson River are of great importance to the Northern tourist. From New York, the New York Central & Hudson River, Harlem, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, and numerous steamboats run to the north and east, connecting with the principal routes all over New York, New England and Canada. From Jersey City the Philadelphia & Reading, the Pennsylvania, the New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R.'s, and from Hoboken the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western lead to the great West and South. From Weehawken the New York, West Shore and Buffalo R. R. runs west of the Hudson to Albany and through central New York to Buffalo, connecting for the West. From Nyack, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey runs to Jersey City, via the Hackensack Valley. Haverstraw is the terminus of the New Jersey & New York R. R., and the New York, West Shore & Buffalo comes to the river here first after leaving Weehawken, N. J., and follows the west bank of the Hudson from this point to Albany. At Cornwall the N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. diverges to the northwest through Central New York to Oswego, its terminus on Lake Ontario. At Newburg a branch of the Erie Railway touches the river, and nearly opposite, the New York & New England R. R. has its western terminus connected with Newburg by steam ferry. At Rondout, the Wallkill Valley Branch of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo roads run southwestward through the beautiful mountain region to Goshen, N. Y., on the Erie R. R.,



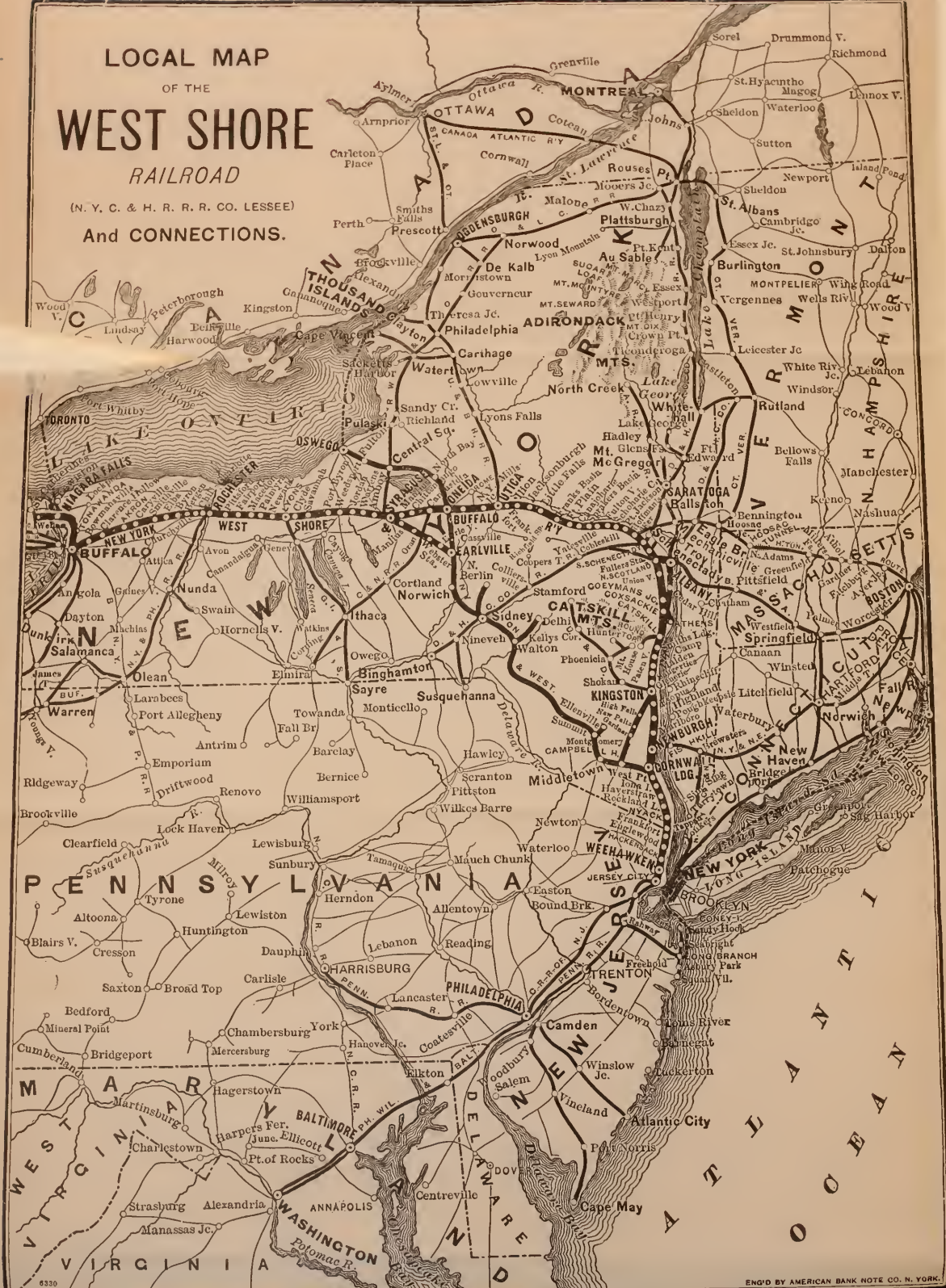
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LOCAL MAP  
OF THE  
**WEST SHORE**  
RAILROAD

(N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO. LESSEE)  
And CONNECTIONS.



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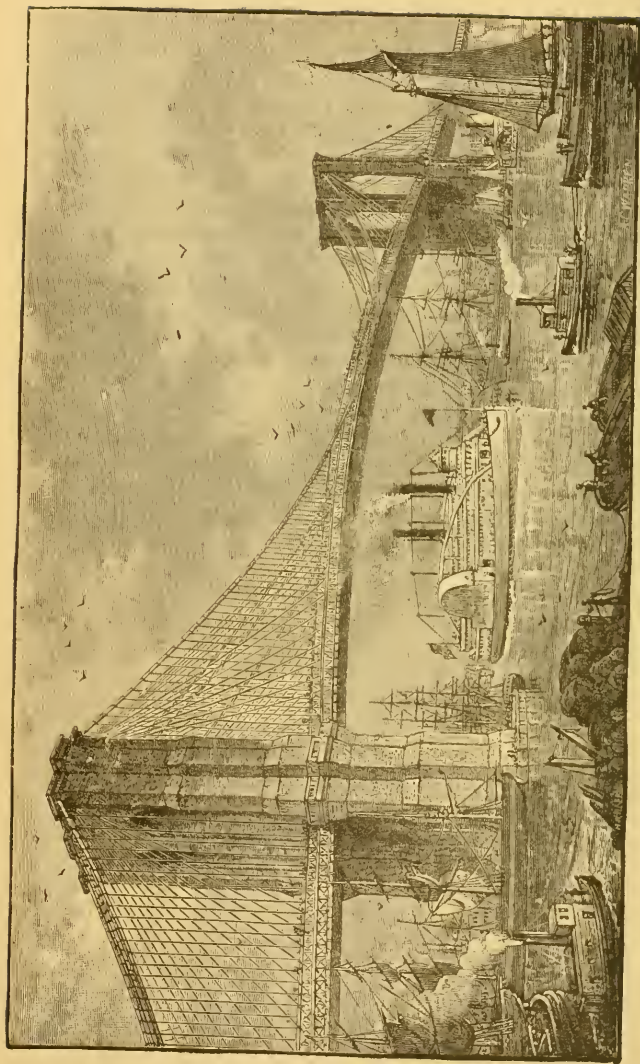
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## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

and the Ulster & Delaware Railway runs northwest through the Catskill Mountains to Stamford, N. Y., and has branches running to Kaaterskill House and Hunter, on the top of the Catskills. At Rhinebeck, nearly opposite, is the western terminus of the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad. At Catskill, the Catskill Mountain R. R. conveys passengers to the base of the eastern Catskill Mountains, whence stages convey to the mountain hotels. At Hudson is the Hudson & Chatham branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad. From Albany the New York Central R. R. runs through Central New York to the great West, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroad to Saratoga, Adirondacks, Montreal and the North, and to the southwest to Binghamton and the State of Pennsylvania, leading, with their connections, to every point of the Empire State. The Boston & Albany R. R. conveys passengers from Albany to Pittsfield, Springfield, Boston and points east. From Troy the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western R. R. runs to Hoosac Tunnel, Boston and the East; the Central Vermont R. R. to points in Vermont and Canada, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks and Canada.





THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### LINES OF TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON.

#### THE DAY LINE OF STEAMERS

Plying between New York and Albany possesses attractions and advantages which are seldom combined in one route of equal length. The whole distance is most remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and for the evidences of commercial prosperity which greet the eye on every hand.

The steamboats of this line—the well-known Albany and the New York—are probably the swiftest steamboats in the world. Built especially to meet the requirements of summer travelers on the Hudson River, these boats combine qualities of speed and comfort with facilities for viewing the glorious scenery of this world-renowned river. Ample retiring-rooms are provided for ladies or invalids, and the decks are **very** broad and open, so that an unobstructed view of the scenery may be obtained from almost any part of the boat. Spacious and well ventilated dining-saloons enable the traveler to dine in comfort and luxury.

The Albany is a departure from the conventional Hudson River steamer in essential particulars, but most radically so in the fact that her long, gracefully curving hull is constructed wholly of iron, and is as fine a piece of work as ever left ship-yard. It was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware. The largest steamer thus far built for day service, her length is 295 feet, and her width 40 feet, or 75 feet at the widest point, including the wheel-houses. The engine—a ponderous one, with a 73-inch cylinder and a 12-foot stroke--works almost noiselessly, and the vessel moves without the least perceptible tremor. The three boilers are 33 feet long and 8 feet 10 inches diameter. They are placed athwartship, below deck, and each has its own smoke stack. This new feature of three smoke stacks gives the boat a peculiar appearance that distinguishes these day line steamers from all others on the river. The walls are of combined mahogany, ash and maple, with an abundance of carved work; and there are eight large private parlors for the use of parties, families, bridal excursions, or persons traveling with invalids. The dining-room is on the main deck, thus affording the tourist an opportunity of dining while enjoying the beautiful

scenery of the river. The only gangway is amidships, so that passengers need not be confused as "which end the boat will land at." It is so divided that the baggage can be handled while the passengers are landing. The hurricane deck is arranged with seats and affords space for promenades. There are ample accommodations on the three floors, including the upper deck, for at least 2,000 passengers. The Albany can safely carry more passengers than any other day steamboat running on the Hudson. Her draught of water is nearly a foot less than that of a wooden hull of equal dimensions. The Albany is probably the fastest steamboat afloat. On her trial trip she ran from Yonkers to New York, 16 miles, in 37 minutes and 30 seconds. She can easily run 25 miles an hour. The New York is fifteen feet longer than the Albany. Her hull is constructed wholly of steel and she is modeled after the Albany, of which she is a counterpart, except in dimensions. On these steamers the traveler will find everything for his convenience, and he could not be any more comfortable in his own home than on one of these beautiful steamers.

These steamers leave Pier 39, North River, foot of Vestry Street, New York, at 8:40 o'clock A. M., and foot of West 22d Street, at 9 A. M., arriving at Albany at 6 o'clock P. M. Returning they leave the foot of Hamilton Street, Albany, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., arriving at New York at 5:30 P. M. To reach the foot of Vestry Street, New York, by horse-cars or Elevated railways, take any of the lines running north and south to Grand Street, thence take the Grand Street cross-town line of horse-cars to the foot of Desbrosses Street, one block north of the Pier. To reach the foot of 22d Street, North River, take any north and south line of horse-cars or Elevated railways, and get off at 23d Street, whence the 23d Street line will take you to foot of West 23d Street, one block from the landing.

At Rhinebeck passengers for the Overlook Mountain House and the Southern Catskills leave the steamers and cross the river by ferry-boat to Rondout, where they take the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Those wishing to reach Lake Mohonk take the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

At Albany connections are made for Saratoga, Lake George and points on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R., and New York Central, and New York, West Shore and Buffalo R. R.'s, and Boston and Albany R. R.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

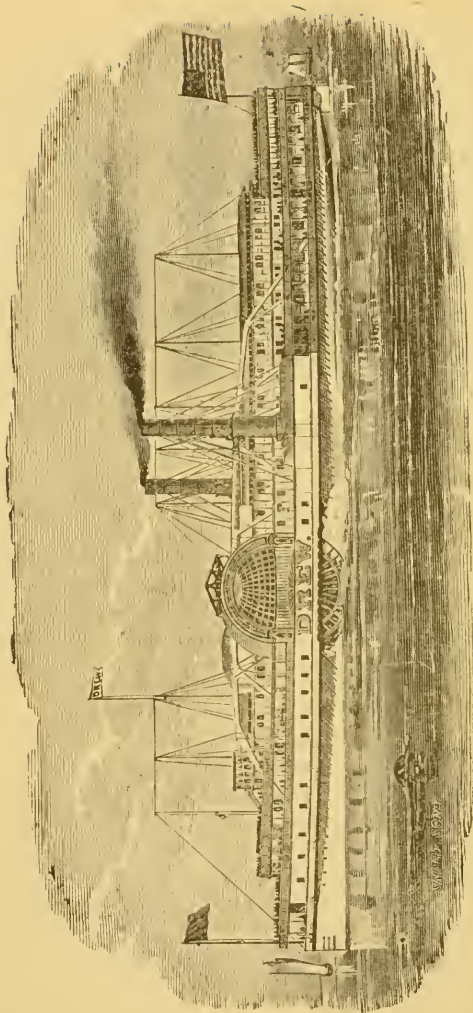
It is the first class evening line of the Hudson River. It runs from Pier 41, old number, North River, foot of Canal Street, New York, to Albany, leaving New York at 6 P. M., during season of navigation, and arriving in Albany at about 6 A. M. the next morning. It makes no landings between the two cities. The steamers of this line, the *Drew* and *Dean Richmond*, are palatial in character, and are furnished with 200 elegant State Rooms and with ample berth accommodations for the immense travel which patronize this popular line. This route affords opportunity to view the Hudson at sunset and evening, and the scenery of this charming river on a clear moonlight night is entrancingly beautiful.

### THE CITIZENS' LINE OF STEAMERS

Plies between New York and Troy, leaving Pier 44, at the foot of Christopher St. Hudson River, daily at 6 P. M., during the season of river navigation, and reaching Troy at about 6 A. M. the following morning, connecting with the morning trains for all points North, East and West. The boats of this line are the *City of Troy* and *Saratoga*, which are supplied with elegant state-rooms, and ample berth accommodations. It is a popular line to Troy, Saratoga and points north.

### THE STEAMER MARY POWELL

runs from New York to Rondout, stopping at Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. She leaves New York, Pier 39 North River, every week day, except Saturday, at 3:15 P. M., stopping at foot of West 22d Street for passengers from the upper part of the city, and leaving West 22d Street at 3:30 P. M., and on Saturdays one hour earlier at each landing and touching at Marlborough. Returning leaves Rondout at 5:30 A. M., reaching New York at 10:30 A. M. She is a very swift and popular steamer, and has become such a favorite as to be justly called the "Pride of the Hudson."



STEAMER DREW OF THE PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE,  
Plying between New York and Albany.



## PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON.

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PROMINENT OBJECTS OF INTEREST THAT MAY BE SEEN FROM THE STEAMERS OF THE "DAY LINE," ON THE TRIP OF THE HUDSON FROM NEW YORK TO ALBANY.

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As the steamer leaves the dock, a fine view of New York Harbor is opened to the south. Beyond the lower end of the city is Governor's Island, fortified by General Putnam prior to the battle of Long Island in 1777. The circular fort is Castle William. Beyond this may be seen The Narrows and Staten Island, and beyond these, on a clear day, the Navesink Highlands. Of the two small fortified islands farther to the westward, the nearer is Ellis Island and the farther Bedloe's Island.

In the following arrangement the objects of interest on the west bank are described in the left-hand column and those on the east bank in the right-hand column.

### WEST BANK.

Jersey City, pop. 100,000; terminus of Pennsylvania R.R., Central N. J., Midland, Erie, and Northern N. J. Railroads. Cunard Steamers' docks. Opposite dock of Day Line is Erie Depot.

Bergen Heights in distance.

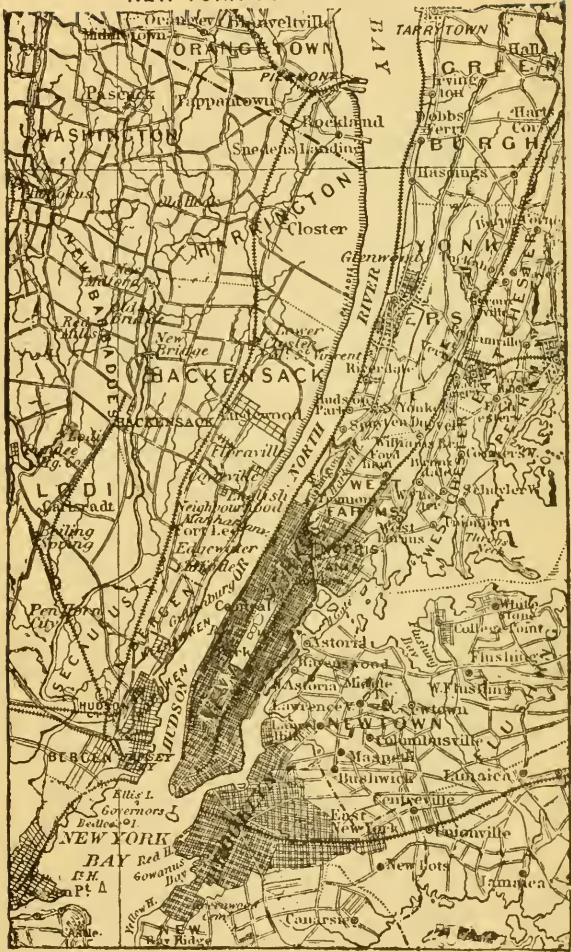
Hoboken, a little north, pop. 30,000; terminus of Delaware and Lackawanna R.R., Morris and Essex R. R., and Hamburg Line of Steamers.

### EAST BANK.

New York City. Of the prominent church spires, the southernmost is Trinity.

North of this, in succession, and conspicuous for their height, are the Boreel Building, the Equitable Life Insurance Building, the Mutual Life Insurance Building, the Western Union Telegraph Building, the Evening Post Building, the Post Office, which may be distinguished by its large dome, the Tribune Building, recognized by its lofty, pointed clock-tower, and beyond all these the piers and cables of the East River Bridge.

NEW YORK TO TARRYTOWN.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

Castle Hill, just above and north of Hoboken, is the site of the Stevens' Mansion; near by, fronting on a fine public square, is the Stevens' Institute of Technology. The famous Stevens' Ironclad was constructed a few rods south of this square.

Monastery of the Passionist Fathers on the summit of the ridge, marked by a lofty dome.

Weehawken, southern terminus of New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway. Entrance to tunnel leading to Hackensack Valley west of the Palisades.

Weehawken, scene of Hamilton and Burr duel in 1804. The spot is but a few yards from the shore; a plateau, on whose edge is an old cedar where Hamilton stood on the morning of the duel.

Guttenberg, seven-story white building above Weehawken, is a brewery.

Pleasant Valley, opposite Carmansville.

Fort Lee, ten miles from New York, opposite Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The site of the old fort is marked by a flag-staff on the bluff. Large summer hotels. Large house, residence of Capt. Bradbury of Pacific Mail S. S. line.

### EAST BANK.

Other prominent buildings may be seen further up town, but to describe all of them, so that they can be recognized by a stranger, is impracticable.

Manhattan Market (34th St.) is conspicuous on the river front, a huge building with an arched roof.

St. Thomas' Church spire, 5th Ave. and 53d St.

Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St., a brick structure with many-pointed finials.

Sixty-Fifth Street, New York, N. Y. Orphan Asylum.

Grain elevator of N. Y. Central Railroad.

Claremont House and site of Gen. Grant's tomb and monument.

Bloomington Lunatic Asylum, bet. 115th and 120th Sts.

Manhattanville, 132d St.

Iron works, Audubon Park.

Carmansville, home of Audubon the naturalist.

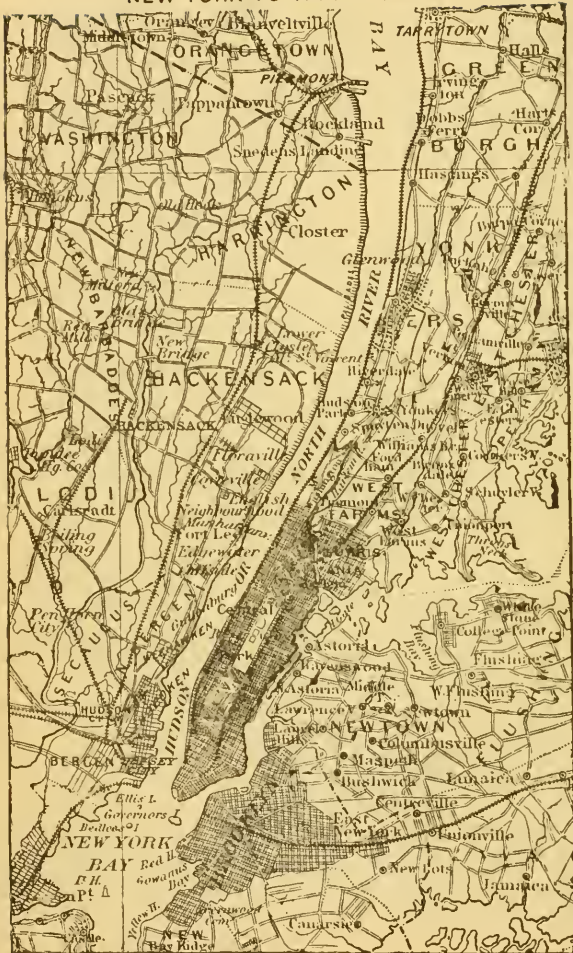
Old Claremont Hotel, n. river.

Trinity Cemetery.

New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

Jeffrey's Hook, a point jutting into the river—site of old fort. Here Washington landed, but recrossed to Fort Lee just before the heights were captured by the British in 1778.

# NEW YORK TO TARRYTOWN.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

The Palisades begin at Fort Lee and extend 15 miles to the north, from 200 to 500 feet in height.

The Palisade Mountain Hotel formerly stood on the Palisades, opposite Inwood. It was burned June 3d, 1884. At the foot of the Palisades is a wharf, from which, by an easy grade, a fine carriage-road leads over the Palisades to Englewood, N. J.

The Palisades stretch along an unbroken wall of columnar traprock, for nearly 15 miles, varying in height from 200 to 500 feet above the river.

Indian Head, the highest point of the Palisades, 550 feet above the river.

Tappan Bay, or Tappan Zee, extending north 15 miles to Croton Point, nearly four miles wide.

Piermont, twenty-four miles from New York; formerly terminus of Erie Railway. Pier one mile long, extending into river. Palisade formation terminates here. Boundary between New York and N. J. just at end of Palisades.

Nyack. Pop. 4,000. Ramapo Mountains in distance.

### EAST BANK.

Washington Heights, 185th St.

Fort Washington, 10 miles from New York. Site near James Gordon Bennett's residence, with gilded dome.

Inwood, once known as Tubby Hook.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, or Harlem River. Main line of Hudson River R. R. diverges from river through cut to Grand Central Depot, 42d St., New York. Pump tower at High Bridge visible over the hills.

Westchester Heights, site of old Ft. Independence.

Riverdale, 14 miles from N. Y.

Convent and Academy of Mount St. Vincent, with Font Hill in front, built by Edwin Forrest.

Yonkers, 17 miles from New York. Pop. 20,000. Site of old Phillipse mansion.

Spring Hill Grove.

Dudley's Grove above.

Hastings-on-the-Hudson, 21 miles from New York. Sugar refinery near river.

Dobbs' Ferry, 23 miles from New York.

Irvington, 24 miles from N. Y.



# TARRYTOWN TO NEWBURGH.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

Upper Nyack, one mile above Nyack.

Rockland Lake, among the hills, opposite Sing Sing. Source of Hackensack River, and great ice-quarry in winter. It is 150 feet above the river. Hook Mt. which separates it from the river is 610 feet high. The point which abuts on the river is Verdriete Hook, commonly called "Point no Point."

Haverstraw Bay, five miles wide—the widest part of the Hudson, extending from Croton Point on the south to Verplanck's Point on the north.

First view West Shore R. R.

High Torn Mountain—a peak below Haverstraw (820 ft. high).

Haverstraw Village, with two miles of brick-yards.

Treason Hill, north of Haverstraw, where Arnold met André at Joshua Hett Smith's.

Grassy Point, two miles north of Haverstraw.

Stony Point, one mile north of Grassy Point. Stormed by the Americans under Gen. Antony Wayne, July 15, 1779.

Tompkins Cove—with limekilns and quarry.

Kidd's Point, now Caldwell's Landing.

### EAST BANK.

Sunnyside, home of Washington Irving, half a mile north of R.R. Station, scarcely visible through the trees, near the river. Residence of Bierstadt, the artist, on the heights above.

Tarrytown, 29 miles from N. Y. Pop. 5,000. Steamer stops beside ferryboat in middle of the river, transferring passengers for both Tarrytown and Nyack.

Sing Sing, 30 miles from New York. Pop. 3,000.

State Prison, near the river, south of the village, built of white marble.

Croton River empties into Hudson one mile north of Sing Sing.

Croton Point, just above Croton River—junction of Tappan Bay and Haverstraw Bay.

Teller's Point. Off this point the Vulture anchored when she brought André to meet Arnold.

Croton Village above.

Montrasse's Point.

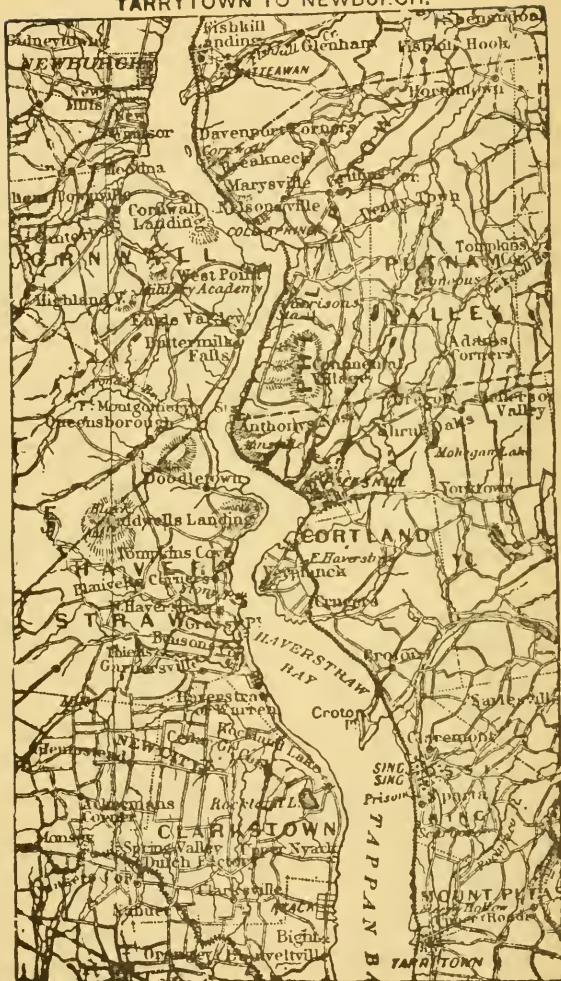
Verplanck's Point.

King's Ferry before Revolution—between these two points half a mile.

Manito Mountain.

Peekskill. Pop. 6,000. 49 miles from New York.

# TARRYTOWN TO NEWBURGH.





## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

Donderberg Mountain, 1,098 feet high.

Iona Island—with hotel and picnic grounds.

Fort Montgomery Creek, opposite Anthony's Nose.

Fort Clinton south side creek.

Fort Montgomery on north side.

Parry House—with ruins of old mill in front.

Benny Haven's cottage at waterside.

Buttermilk Falls, cascade above.

Cranston's Hotel, 250 ft. above river, the most fashionable resort on the river.

Highland Falls—village behind bluff. Population, 1,500.

Cranston's Landing.

West Point, one mile above Cranston's U. S. Military Academy, Parade Ground, and Barracks. The most commanding strategic point of the Hudson during the Revolution.

West Shore Railway tunnel under parade grounds.

Old Fort Putnam—ruins of the Revolution—596 ft. above river.

Kosciusko's Monument, above West Point Landing, on the point.

West Point Lighthouse.

West Point Hotel on the bluff.

West Point Village.

### EAST BANK.

Nameless Highland.

The Race, between Iona Island and the east bank of river.

Anthony's Nose, 1,220 feet high, with R. R. tunnel near river.

Sugar Loaf Mountain toward north-east.

Beverly Dock, close by river.

Robinson House.

Hon. Hamilton Fish's residence, brick house on the bluff.

Garrison's, 50 miles from New York, opposite West Point.

Highland House, half a mile from river, splendid site.

Constitution Island, opposite point.

Miss Warner's home, White Cottage, near the river. Author of "Queechy" and "Wide, Wide World."

The Two Brothers—rocks.

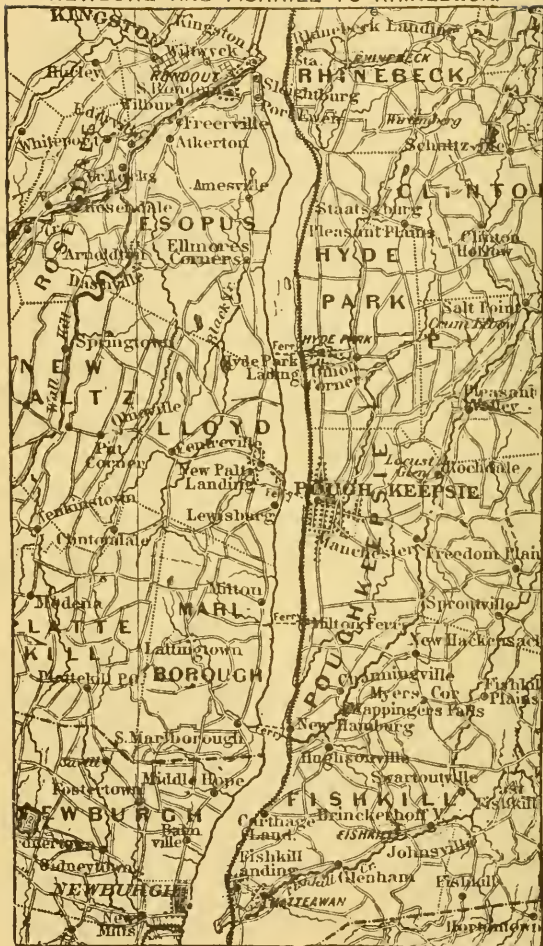
Cold Spring, 54 miles from New York, with extensive iron foundries.

Undercliff, home of George P. Morris, just north of Cold Spring.

Mount Taurus, 1,486 ft. high.

Little Stony Point, promontory at foot of Bull Hill.

# NEWBURG AND FISHKILL TO RHINEBECK.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

Old Cro' Nest, 1,418 ft. high.

Kidd's Plug Cliff—the precipice on bank of river.

Butter Hill.

Storm King, 1,529 feet high—northernmost point of the Highlands.

Cornwall Village, 56 miles from N. Y.

Idlewild, home of N. P. Willis, just north of Cornwall Village.

Shawangunk Mountains west.

New Windsor, four miles north of Cornwall. Hendrick Hudson anchored here Sept. 15, 1609.

Newburg Bay.

Washington's Headquarters—a flagstaff marks the location.

Newburg City, pop. 20,000, 60 miles from New York.

Duyvels Dans Kamer—flat rock covered with cedars—scene of the traditionary Indian powwow which Hendrick Hudson and his comrades witnessed at night, with all its Indian accessories of fire and paint.

Hampton Point—with fine white cedars—64 miles from New York.

Marlborough, 66 miles from New York. The Arbor Vitæ grows in great perfection here

### EAST BANK.

Breakneck Mountain, 1,187 feet high.

South Beacon Hill, 1,685 feet high.

North Beacon Hill, 1,471 feet high.

Pollipel's Island, at the north entrance of the Highlands.

Fishkill Mountains to the east.

Fishkill Landing, 60 miles from New York. Western terminus of New York and New England Railway.

Clinton Point.

Low Point, or Carthage, 64 miles from New York.

New Hamburg, 66 miles from New York, at the mouth of Wappinger's Creek.

Locust Point, formerly country seat of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, inventor of electric telegraph.

Poughkeepsie Cemetery.

Ruins of Old Livingston Place just above.

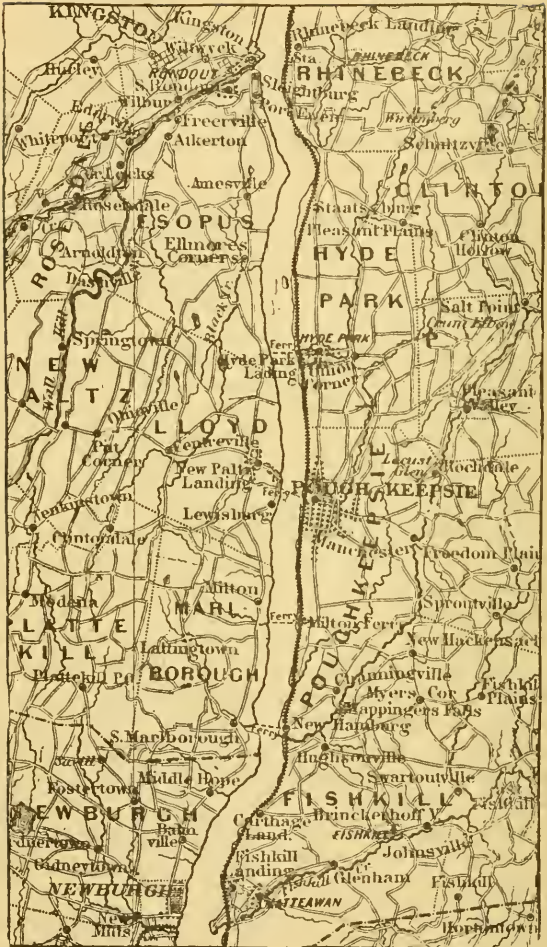
River View Military Academy.

City of Poughkeepsie, population 20,000, 75 miles from New York—Queen City of the Hudson, 200 feet above river.

Vassar Female College is a mile and a half east of Poughkeepsie.

State Asylum for the Insane just north of Poughkeepsie.

## NEWBURG AND FISHKILL TO RHINEBECK.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

Milton Ferry, or Barnegat, 71 miles from New York. Famous for the great quantity of raspberries raised in the vicinity.

New Paltz Landing, opposite Poughkeepsie, 75 miles from New York.

Large Ice Houses on the river bank.

John Astor's summer residence.

Mr. Pell's great apple orchard, with 25,000 fruit-bearing trees.

Port Ewen, or Deserted Village.

Rondout, pop. 20,000. Now City of Kingston. Point of departure from Hudson River for Southern Catskills. Terminus of Ulster & Delaware R. R., Walkill Valley R. R., and Delaware & Hudson Canal. Important station West Shore Railway with Catskill Mountain connections.

Saugerties, pop. 5,000, at mouth of Esopus Creek.

Malden — with "Plattekill Clove" west.

Evesport, above Malden.

West Camp Island.

### EAST BANK.

College Hill, north-east of city. Poughkeepsie Water Works, in north part of the city, near river.

Hyde Park, 80 miles from New York. Named in honor of Gen. Edward F. Hyde, one of the early British Governors of New York.

Placentia, former home of the late James K. Paulding, one mile north of Hyde Park.

Dr. Hussack's estate, with Corinthian pillars.

Esopus Island, 2 miles north of Hyde Park.

Staatsburg, 85 miles from New York.

"Wildercliff," built by Rev. Freeborn Garrettson.

Rhine Cliff, 90 miles from New York—Western terminus of the Hartford & Connecticut Western R. R. Rhinebeck Village, two miles east of the river. Barrytown, 96 miles from N. Y.

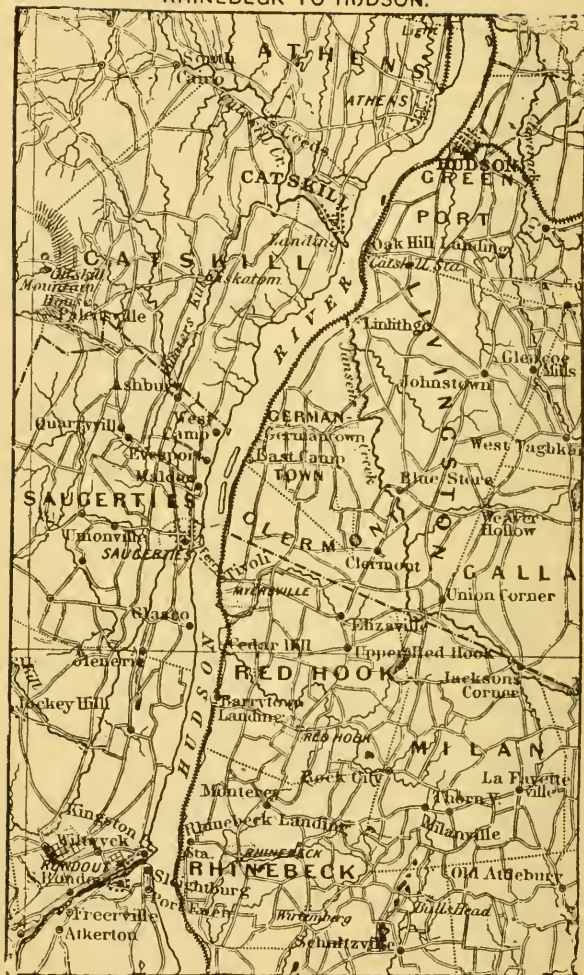
Rokeby, residence of William B. Astor.

Montgomery Place, one mile north of Barrytown, built by the widow of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed at the storming of Quebec in 1775.

Cruger's Island, two miles north of Barrytown, with ruins brought from Italy.



RHINEBECK TO HUDSON.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### WEST BANK.

"Four-County Island," junction of Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, and Ulster counties.

Catskill Mountains, 4,000 feet above the sea. Indian name, "Onti Ora," or "Mountains of the Sky."

Round Top, the highest peak of the Catskills, 4,000 feet above the river.

Hotel Kaaterskill, 3,500 feet above the river.

Catskill Mountain House, white building on the mountain, 3,000 feet above the river.

Catskill Village, 111 miles from New York. Pop. 4,000. Ferry to Catskill Station, West Shore and Catskill Mountains Railway stations. Principal point of departure from the river for the northern Catskill Mountains.

Prospect Park Hotel, on bluff near the landing, 250 feet above the river.

Athens, opp. Hudson.

Four-Mile Point, 125 feet high.

Coxsackie, pop. 2,500, 123 miles from New York.

### EAST BANK.

Tivoli, 100 miles from N. Y.

Place where first steamboat, the Claremont, was built by R. Fulton.

"Claremont," original Livingston Manor.

Germantown, 105 miles from New York.

Livingston, 109 miles from New York.

Catskill Station.

Church, the artist, has a fine residence on the high point opposite Catskill.

Residence of John E. Gillette, Esq., nearer the river.

Roger's Island, behind which the shipping of the New York merchants was concealed during the Revolution.

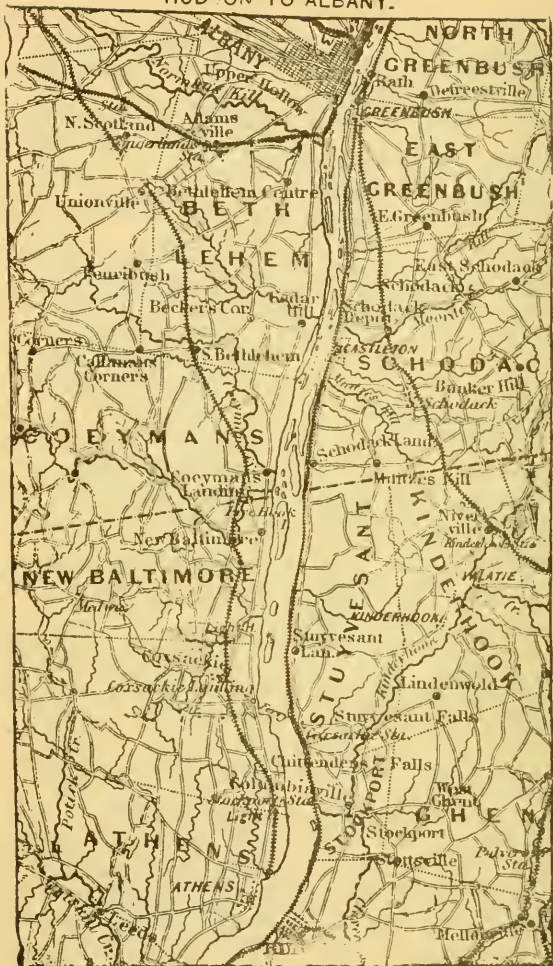
Mount Merino, two miles above, just south of the

City of Hudson, 115 miles from New York, pop. 10,000. Extensive Iron Works near river. The Hudson and Chatham Branch of the Boston and Albany R. R. terminates here.

Stockport, four miles north of Hudson.



# HUDSON TO ALBANY.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### ST BANK.

New Baltimore—here begins the government dykes.

Beeren, or Bear Island—meeting-point of the four counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, and Greene—site of the "Castle of Rensselaerstein," from whose wall Nicholas Kroon, the agent of Killian Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, compelled passing vessels to dip their colors and pay tribute, or take the chances of being sunk by the ordnance of the fort.

Coeyman's, Helderberg Mountains to the west.

Shad Island, north of Coeyman's, three miles long—old Indian fishing ground.

Albany, 144 miles from New York. Pop. 90,000. Toward the south we see the buildings of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Almshouse, and further north the Cathedral, State House, City Hall, etc. Two extensive railroad bridges cross the river at this place. Both are over 4,000 feet in length.

Principal hotels are the Delevan, Kenmore and Stanwix.

At Albany passengers leave the steamer and take the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. for Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondacks, Montreal and Canada. Omnibuses convey passengers to the railroad depot.

### EAST BANK.

Newtown Hook and Prospect Grove.

Stuyvesant, formerly Kinderhook Landing.

Schodac Island, 8 miles long.

Schodac Village, opposite Coeyman's.

Nine-Mile Tree.

Castleton, 135 miles from New York.

Overslaugh, or Castleton Bar, extends about two miles up the river.

Campbell's Island, with light on the south end.

Greenbush, or East Albany, connected with Albany by two fine railroad bridges.

Troy, six miles above Greenbush, 150 miles from New York. Population, 50,000. Extensive iron works just south of the city.

Seat of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Large building on the hill, with four pointed towers, is a Roman Catholic institution,

ALBANY AND TROY TO SARATOGA.



## THE HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

As the steamer leaves her wharf and turns her head to the north, Jersey City and Hoboken are seen to the westward. The limit of the latter place is marked by a rocky promontory known as Castle Hill, on which stands the mansion of the Stevens family. In the vicinity of Hoboken are many elegant residences of wealthy New Yorkers, but the rapid increase of population is fast depriving them of the almost rural seclusion which they have until recently enjoyed, and the ornamental grounds which for a long time beautified the ridge back of the town are cut up into city lots. On the east side of the river is New York, with its apparently interminable line of wharves and rows of warehouses, stretching northward as far as the eye can reach, and ending in a forest of masts toward the south, beyond which are the gray walls of Castle William on Governor's Island, and still further the waters of New York Bay, the Narrows, and Staten Island. The scene is always full of life and variety, and at certain times when wind and tide are favorable, the waters are alive with craft of all sizes, making for their various destinations all over the world, and seemingly in constant danger of collision.

### WEEHAWKEN.

*North Bergen, Bergen Co., N. J.*

Between Hoboken and Weehawken are the Elysian Fields, formerly a beautiful park, but now retaining few traces of the rural walks which once made it a favorite resort of New Yorkers. It continues to be visited by large numbers of pleasure-seekers, but the attractions are mainly such as are afforded by base-ball matches, boat races, and other athletic sports. The Indian name was Weehawk, but custom has added the termination now invariably affixed. The scene of the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr is in Weehawken. The spot was formerly marked by a monument, but some reckless person destroyed it. It is a green plateau raised a few feet above the river just below the precipitous cliff that marks the southern end of the Palisades,

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

or "Great Chip-Rock" as it was called by the Dutch. It is a short distance above the point where a steep bank approaches the shore of the river. The fatal quarrel between these two prominent men was a political one, and was marked by great malignity on the part of Burr. Weehawken is the southern terminus of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway, completed and opened for travel during the summer of 1883. The New York stations are at Jay Street and W. 42d street. Leaving Weehawken this railway leads through a long tunnel to the Hackensack Valley, west of the Palisades, reaching the Hudson River again at Haverstraw Bay.

### MANHATTANVILLE

is a part of New York. The name is applied to the neighborhood of 132d Street. The conspicuous building on high ground, a little south of Manhattanville, is the Lunatic Asylum. It is surrounded by about forty acres of ornamental grounds, which are devoted to the use of the inmates of the Asylum. Nearer the river is the Claremont Hotel, where in former years lived Viscount Courtenay, afterward Earl of Devon. Joseph Bonaparte occupied the house during the first year of his exile in this country. It is now a popular resort for frequenters of the Bloomingdale Road.

### CARMANSVILLE.

At 152d Street is another suburb of New York, and, being further from the city, contains more of the elements of a rural district. The distinguished naturalist Audubon lived here for many years, and is buried in Trinity Cemetery near by. The large building surmounted by a dome a little above Carmansville is the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It stands on the southern slope of Washington Heights, commanding a wide view, and surrounded by spacious and cultivated grounds. The buildings are in the form of a quadrangle, and are capable of accommodating 450 pupils. The institution is the oldest of its kind in the country, excepting that at Hartford, Conn. It was incorporated April 15, 1817.

### FORT WASHINGTON.

*10 miles from New York.*

That portion of Manhattan Island known by the name of Washington Heights is the only part which retains, to any great



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

degree, the natural attractions which formerly rendered the whole island so beautiful. The grading and leveling of city engineers has not yet reached this charming region, although it is penetrated by streets in every direction, and contains elegant residences throughout its whole extent. The fortification after which this place is named was an extensive earthwork occupying the crown of Washington Heights, and commanding the river above and below, as well as the neighboring country. It formed the end and citadel of an irregular line of works extending along the northern part of the island. The point extending into the river under Washington Heights is Jeffrey's Hook, and among its cedars are mounds which mark the site of a redoubt built at the same time with the neighboring fortifications. These works, with their garrison of 2,700 men, were captured by the British after a sharp resistance, on Nov. 15, 1776. This was the second defeat of the Americans in New York, and was a severe blow to the friends of the republic in this vicinity.

### FORT LEE.

*Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J., 10 m. fr. New York.*

The traveler is now opposite the lower end of the Palisades, which stretch in an unbroken wall of columnar trap rock for 15 miles along the river. These rocks vary in height from 300 to 500 feet above the water, and are crowned by a heavy growth of timber. Houses are already beginning to be erected along the edge of this cliff, which commands a wide and beautiful view of the river and its shores, including Mauhattan Island and the East River to Long Island Sound. Doubtless before many years a continuous line of villas will crown the top of this remarkable ridge. Fort Lee stood on the summit of the ridge at its southern extremity. A little village now occupies its site, and large hotels for the entertainment of excursion parties rise one above another on the slope of the declivity. The remains of the fort are scarcely discernible, and cannot be seen at all from the river. This fort was occupied by the Americans until after the British had captured Fort Washington in 1776, when it also was abandoned, and the Americans retreated across the State of New Jersey.



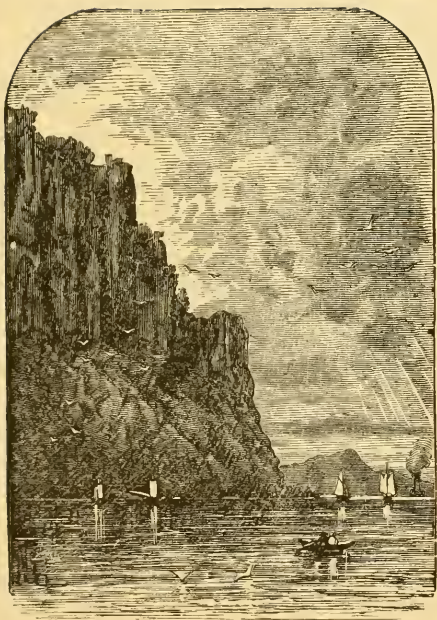
## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

The large white building with two towers, standing in the gorge at the beginning of the Palisades, is the Fort Lee Park Hotel. The large octagon building at the base of hill is a Pavilion. The building on dock is a large waiting-room for the accommodation of daily excursionists who frequent the popular resort by a line of boats running from Canal, 24th, and 34th Streets, New York, and ferry from Manhattanville, 125th Street. The hotels, steamboats, and Manhattanville ferry are all owned and managed under the head of the Fort Lee Park and Steamboat Company, with George L. Huggins, of the Cosmopolitan of New York, as proprietor of the hotel.

### SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

*New York City and Co., 12 m. fr. New York.*

The cluster of houses on the upper side of the creek whose mouth is here seen, is known as Spuyten Duyvil, but the name was originally applied only to the creek itself, which connects Harlem River with the Hudson, thereby forming Manhattan Island. Through this estuary tide-water flows, the currents meeting at or near Kingsbridge, about a mile from the Hudson. Here the main line of the Hudson River Railroad strikes the shore of the river, curving sharply through a deep rock-cutting, just north of the bridge. The branch which crosses the bridge is used mostly for freight, but has also a passenger station at 31st Street. The main passenger terminus is at the Grand Central Depot at 42d Street and Fourth Avenue. The name Spuyten Duyvil is ascribed by the veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker (Washington Irving), to Anthony Van Corlear, the redoubtable Dutch trumpeter, who, being bound on an important mission to the mainland, and finding himself unable to procure a boat, swore that "en spuyt den duyvil" he would swim the creek. He plunged in, and when midway across was observed to struggle violently, until no longer able to resist the Duyvil, who was doubtless tugging at his legs, he raised his trumpet to his lips, gave a loud blast, and sank forever to the bottom. However it obtained its name, the vicinity is interesting. The creek formed the southern boundary of the famous neutral ground of revolutionary times, where the regular troops of the American and British armies were continually making raids. At Kingsbridge, redoubts were thrown up on both



THE PALISADES.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

sides of the creek, and on December 19, 1780, an encounter took place between the Americans and a large detachment of British and Hessians, which led to no decisive result. Another skirmish occurred here in 1776, between a party of American stragglers and a Hessian guard, in which the former gained the advantage. Prior to these events, Hendrick Hudson and the Manhattan Indians had a long-sustained fight just at the mouth of the creek, where Hudson anchored the "Half-Moon," in October, 1609. The Indians tried to board the yacht from their canoes, but were repulsed.

Opposite Spuyten Duyvil is Lydecker Peak, one of the highest points of the Palisades, which projects somewhat into the river. Upon this peak stood the magnificent Palisades Mountain House, in full view from the railroad and river. It was one of the finest summer hotels on the Hudson, and owing to the charming scenery it commanded, the beautiful drives about it, its nearness to New York, its ease of access, and the superb style in which it was kept, it was a very popular resort for New Yorkers. It was burned June 3d, 1884. From the dock at the foot of the Palisades a fine carriage road leads over the heights to Englewood, N. J. This Palisades dock is reached by steamboats from Harrison street, New York, or by rail from 30th street depot to Inwood, on the Hudson River Railroad, whence a steam ferry crosses the river.

### RIVERDALE.

*New York City and Co., 14 m. fr. City Hall.*

This village is composed almost entirely of the country residences of gentlemen doing business in New York, and is one of the most beautiful suburbs of the great metropolis. About a mile and a half above Riverdale is Mt. St. Vincent, a Roman Catholic educational institution, under the immediate control of the Sisters of Charity, who purchased Font Hill, as the place was called, from the celebrated tragedian, Edwin Forrest. The castellated structure of dark stone, built by Forest as a private residence, is now part of the Mt. St. Vincent Academy, though, unfortunately, the two buildings are architecturally inharmonious. These buildings are at the northernmost limit of the city of New York.

From Riverdale north for twenty miles the east bank of the Hudson is covered with the elegant country seats of New York merchants.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### YONKERS.

*Westchester Co., N. Y., 17 m. fr. New York.*

Yonkers is a flourishing town at the mouth of the Neperah or Saw-Mill River. The former name was given by the Indians, and signifies "rapid-water village," aptly describing the series of falls and rapids with which the stream joins the Hudson. The town is largely composed of the residences of city business men. Hendrick Hudson anchored off Yonkers when ascending the river in September, 1609, and was visited by large numbers of Indians with whom he traded. In the evening the tide set strongly up stream, which confirmed Hudson in the belief that he was in a passage between two oceans. The name Yonkers is derived from the Dutch "Yonk-heer," signifying the heir of a family. The greater part of this region was purchased from the Vander Donck family, to whom it was originally granted by Frederick Philipse.

The old "Philipse Manor" still exists, and is a most attractive object for those interested in relics of the olden time. The manor stands within the town of Yonkers. The older portion was built in 1682, and the more modern portion in 1745. It is probably the finest specimen of an old-fashioned mansion in the country. The interior decorations have been scrupulously preserved, and are very quaint and curious. In this old Hall was born Mary Philipse, the belle of her day and the early love of Washington. She chose to marry another, Roger Morris; but it is said that Washington always cherished the memory of the beautiful heiress of Philipse Manor.

### HASTINGS.

*Greenburg, Westchester Co., N. Y., 21 m. fr. New York.*

About midway between Yonkers and Hastings, on the opposite side of the River, is the highest point of the Palisades, nearly 500 feet above the river. It is known as "Indian Head," and from it may be obtained a wide view over the neighboring country. Hastings is similar in its characteristics to Yonkers, and contains many beautiful country-seats. It is said to have been a favorite resort of Garibaldi's when the Liberator of Italy kept a soap and candle factory on Staten Island. The country in the vicinity is diversified, and intersected by excellent roads, which render the

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

rides and drives in every direction most attractive. A British force, under Cornwallis, crossed the river at this place in 1776, joined another force in capturing Fort Lee, and then pursued the Americans to the Delaware River.

### DOBBS' FERRY.

*Greenburg, Westchester Co., N. Y., 22 m. fr. New York.*

A village of considerable size, containing villas and cottages of tasteful and elegant appearance. The village is named after a ferry which was kept in olden times between this place and Piermont, opposite, by one Dobbs, a Swede. An attempt was made some years since to have this name changed to "Paulding," as being both more euphonious and appropriate. The proposition led to quite a controversy in the newspapers; but public opinion decided, for the time at least, in favor of the old Swedish ferryman. The river here widens into Tappan Bay, or as it was called by the Dutch, Tappan Zee. This bay extends to Croton Point, having an average width of nearly four miles. Dobbs' Ferry is well known in Revolutionary annals. The British concentrated their forces here after their dearly-bought victory at White Plains, five miles east. This battle took place in October, 1776. In 1777 a division of the American army, under General Lincoln, was encamped here for several months. The Commission sent by Sir Henry Clinton to intercede for the life of the unfortunate spy, Major André, landed here and held a long but unsuccessful consultation with General Greene, the president of the court which condemned him to death. Greene met the Chief of the Commission by permission of General Washington, only in the character of a private gentleman; but although both friend and foe desired to save André's life, the conference proved unavailing. Dobbs' Ferry was the first place appointed for a meeting between André and Arnold. The plan, however, was not successfully carried out.

### PIERMONT.

*Orangetown, Rockland Co., N. Y., 24 m. fr. New York.*

A short distance below Piermont is the line between New York and New Jersey, near which the Palisades recede from the shore and lose their precipitous character. The ridge continues, how-

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

ever, in a series of hills reaching, in some places, a height of nearly 700 feet, but nowhere resuming the peculiar palisade formation. The long pier which projects into the river from this place is the terminus of a branch of the Erie Railway, which connects with the main line at Suffern, 18 miles west. Two miles back of Piermont is Tappan, where, on October 2, 1780, Major André was tried, condemned, and executed. (See page 29.) We may here call attention to the beautiful "Arbor Vitæ" (*Thuja Occidentalis*), which is frequently seen, singly or in groves, along the banks. It is, in fact, the common white cedar, which in this vicinity assumes a beautiful pencil-like habit of growth, and forms a distinctive feature of the landscape.

### IRVINGTON.

*Greenburg, Westchester County, N. Y., 24 m. fr. New York.*

Is a village of comparatively recent growth, inhabited, in great part, by the families of gentlemen whose place of business is in New York. The river is here about three miles wide, and the sloping hills that look over this tranquil bay are literally covered with beautiful villas and charming grounds. At no point on the Hudson are there more evidences of wealth and refinement, and this locality around Irvington is noted as one of the most aristocratic suburbs of the great metropolis. Many of these palatial structures are furnished with the choicest that art and wealth can produce, and are the abodes of luxury, culture, and the most exquisite taste. The village is named in honor of Washington Irving, the genial author whose pen has done so much to preserve whatever is interesting in the traditionary history of the Hudson River. "Sunnyside," the home of Irving during the last years of his life, is a little north of the village, and glimpses of the picturesque house and grounds may be caught from the steamer as it passes. This house, with its quaint Dutch gables, includes the original building known to readers of Irving's works as "Wolfert's Roost," where Ichabod Crane courted the lovely Katrina Van Tassel, as related in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Irving died November 28, 1859, and was buried in the cemetery near Tarrytown, in that very "Sleepy Hollow" which his graceful pen has made forever famous.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### TARRYTOWN.

*Greenburg and Mt. Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y., 29 m. fr. New York.*

Tarrytown is delightfully situated on a hillside overlooking the river and the Palisades to the southward, and commanding a distant view of the Ramapo Mountains and the Hudson Highlands to the west and north. The whole town is thickly studded with dwellings of every size and every style of beauty. Prominent among these is the white marble edifice known as Paulding Manor, which stands just below the town. It was built by descendants of Commodore Paulding, and is one of the finest specimens of the Elizabethan style of architecture in this country. It has passed out of the possession of the Paulding family. A little above Tarrytown is the Pocantico, a small stream flowing through the valley, called by the Dutch "Slaeperigh Haven," and translated into English as "Sleepy Hollow." About half a mile from the mouth of this stream is an old Dutch church, which is a curiosity in its way. It is the oldest church edifice in the State of New York, having been built in 1699. Its walls contain bricks which were imported from Holland when the church was erected. The old bell hangs in the belfry, on whose pointed roof an iron vane still turns, bearing the monogram of the founder of the church, Frederick Philipse, whose mansion, known as "Philipse Castle," stands on the banks of the stream not far distant. This is the dwelling whence the Philipse family moved when the mansion at Yonkers was built. To the eastward of the church is the valley of Sleepy Hollow, and the identical bridge, or at least its successor, over which the Headless Hessian pursued Ichabod Crane, as related by Irving in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Between this bridge and Tarrytown the road crosses "André's Brook," and near by stands a monument marking the spot where he was captured. A suitable inscription gives the leading facts connected with that event.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### ANDRÉ AND ARNOLD.

The story of Arnold's treason and of André's capture and execution is one of the most interesting and at the same time one of the saddest in our history. Benedict Arnold was a major-general in the American army, having won his position by distinguished gallantry and zeal. It is not necessary here to trace the successive steps which led to his fall. Suffice it to say that certain acts of his while in command at Philadelphia led to his trial by court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded, but the sentence, mild as it was, embittered him toward his country, and he began to take steps toward opening a correspondence with the enemy. Assigned to the command of West Point and vicinity, he soon began negotiations for surrender to Sir Henry Clinton. Finally arrangements were made for a meeting with Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British army. The British sloop of war "Vulture" was sent up to Teller's Point with André on board. On the second night he landed on the west side of the river, just below Stony Point, and meeting Arnold consulted with him until daylight. Their plans were incomplete when day broke, and Arnold persuaded his companion to go with him to a tory house near by. Horses were at hand, provided, and the two rode together through the dark woods. Presently they were challenged by a sentry, and then André perceived that he was within the enemy's line. They went on, however, and entered the house. As soon as daylight was sufficiently clear, an American gun opened fire on the "Vulture" from Teller's Point, and the vessel weighed anchor and dropped down the river. André was in uniform, but in order to provide against discovery he put on a plain coat, and by this act assumed the disguise which deprived him of his official character, and rendered him open to conviction as a spy. In the course of the day plans for the surrender of the garrisons about West Point were completed, and André became anxious to regain the British lines. Being unable to get a boat to take him down to the "Vulture," he was forced to take the land route. Accordingly he crossed King's Ferry, and on the strength of Arnold's passes passed all the regular American outposts. On this particular morning,

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

however, three volunteers had agreed to watch the road at Tarrytown, and on André's appearance halted him, and made him dismount, and discovered inside his stockings the evidences of his mission. André offered bribes to a large amount if they would let him go, but the stern patriots refused, and marched him off to the nearest American post. The commanding officer, Colonel Jamieson, was very near sending prisoner, papers, and all to Arnold, but Major Tallmadge persuaded him to send only a letter detailing the circumstances of the arrest. This Arnold received while at breakfast. He immediately left the table, ordered his horse, saying that he was wanted down the river, rode to Beverly Dock (see page 37), and leaping into a boat went down the river to the "Vulture."

André at once wrote to Washington, frankly telling the whole truth, and closing with the words "Thus was I betrayed (being Adjutant-General of the B. army) into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise within your posts." Washington convened a court, which tried André at Tappan. The accused so freely admitted all the charges and specifications, that it was not necessary to examine a single witness, and the court, after long deliberation, reluctantly sentenced him to death. Much sympathy was felt for André throughout the American camp, but every one acknowledged that under the circumstances no leniency should be shown. An informal proposition was made to exchange him for Arnold, but neither Washington nor Sir Henry Clinton would officially consider this plan, and on October 2, 1780, André was hung. In 1832 his remains were removed to England, and a monument stands in Westminster Abbey on which the sad story is inscribed. Arnold was made a Major-General in the British army, and received £10,000, the price of his treason, but was despised even by his brother officers, and died with hardly a friend to mourn his loss. Monuments have been erected to the memory of Paulding and Van Wart, two of the men engaged in André's capture at Peekskill and Tarrytown. In 1878 the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, visited this country, and secured permission to have a stone, bearing a suitable inscription, raised to André's memory on the place of his execution.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### NYACK.

*Orangetown, Rockland Co., N. Y., 27 m. fr. New York.*

Nearly opposite Tarrytown, at the foot of a precipitous hill. On the western side of the Tappan Zee the mountains sweep back from Piermont in the form of a semicircle, and meet the river again at the northern extremity of the Zee, in a series of bluffs familiarly known as the Hook, almost as imposing as the Rock of Gibraltar, which it strongly resembles in outline and general appearance. Within this semicircle—one of the loveliest spots on the river—nestles the village of Nyack, which is rapidly growing into a large suburban town. The Rip Van Winkle sleep which seems to have possessed this part of the western shore of the river from time immemorial, has been very properly disturbed by the extension of the Northern Railway to Nyack, and now all is bustle and activity. Looking out from the promontory which extends into the “Zee,” on a point nearly central between Piermont and the Hook, is the Tappan Zee Hotel.

### SING SING.

*Ossining, Westchester Co., N. Y., 32 m. fr. New York.*

This town is on the east bank, and a large part of its houses command an extensive view down the river. Sing Sing is generally known as the site of the State Prison, to which most of the convicts of New York City are sent. The white prison buildings will be readily recognized at the lower end of the town. The marble of which these buildings are constructed is the kind known as dolomite. It is quarried near by, and the prisons have been built by the convicts themselves. The main building was ready for occupation in 1829, but has received improvements and additions since. In connection with the prison, the name of Capt. Elam Lynds should not be forgotten. This officer took charge of a party of one hundred convicts at Auburn, brought them to Sing Sing (there were no railroads in those days), and set them to work to wall themselves in, which in due time was accomplished, and thus Sing Sing prison was begun. Capt. Lynds was a natural disciplinarian, and is said to have brought the hundred men from Auburn with the aid of only a few guards. Opposite

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

Sing Sing is a high hill, projecting somewhat into the river. This is known by its old Dutch name of "Verdrigte Hook." The name signifies "grievous," and was given in consequence of the frequent squalls which beset the sailor in this neighborhood. "Rockland Lake" lies on one of the shoulders of this mountain. This lake is about half a mile from the river, and 300 feet above it. Large quantities of ice are cut from its surface every winter. The slide by which the ice is sent down to be loaded on barges may be seen near the landing, leading straight up the hillside to the lake shore. The peculiar sharp pointed peak near by is known as the "High Torn." The West Shore Railway makes its appearance at this point on the Hudson, on the side of High Torn Mountain opposite Croton Point.

### TELLER'S AND CROTON POINTS.

*Cortland, Westchester Co., N. Y., 36 m. fr. New York.*

The extremity of this tongue of land, projecting far into the river from its eastern bank, is known as "Teller's Point." "Croton Point" is that portion nearer the shore of the river. It separates Tappan Bay from Haverstraw Bay. Off this point the "Vulture" anchored when she brought André to meet Arnold, and from thence the gun was brought to bear which drove that vessel down the river. Croton Point is now occupied by the vineyards of Dr. Underhill, whose pure wines are much used for medicinal purposes. Just below Teller's Point is the mouth of Croton River, which supplies New York with water. This stream has a wide mouth, sometimes called Croton Bay, which was partly filled up in 1841 by the washing away of the Croton Reservoir dam. The work was, however, pressed forward, and in 1842 water was supplied to the city through the Croton pipes. The aqueduct is built of solid masonry, and follows the course of the Hudson at an average distance of about a mile from its shore. This aqueduct is capable of discharging 60,000,000 gallons per day into the receiving reservoir in the Central Park, New York. The entire cost of the Croton works at their completion was about \$14,000,000. Since that time great improvements and additions have been made, to meet the demands of the growing city. It is estimated that the Croton River will supply water enough for New York even if the city should reach five times its present size.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### HAVERSTRAW.

*Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., 36 m. fr. New York.*

For a few miles below Haverstraw, the summits of the Highlands are distinctly in sight, up the river, although their bases are hidden by intervening hills. The long ridge-like elevation, toward which the boat heads, is the "Donderberg," near 1,000 feet in height. Haverstraw is the village seen on a high bank, or plateau, on the west side of the river, which above Croton Point spreads out into the wide and beautiful expanse known as Haverstraw Bay." Extensive brick kilns line the river bank. Haverstraw is an important station of the West Shore Railroad.

### VERPLANCK'S POINT AND STONY POINT.

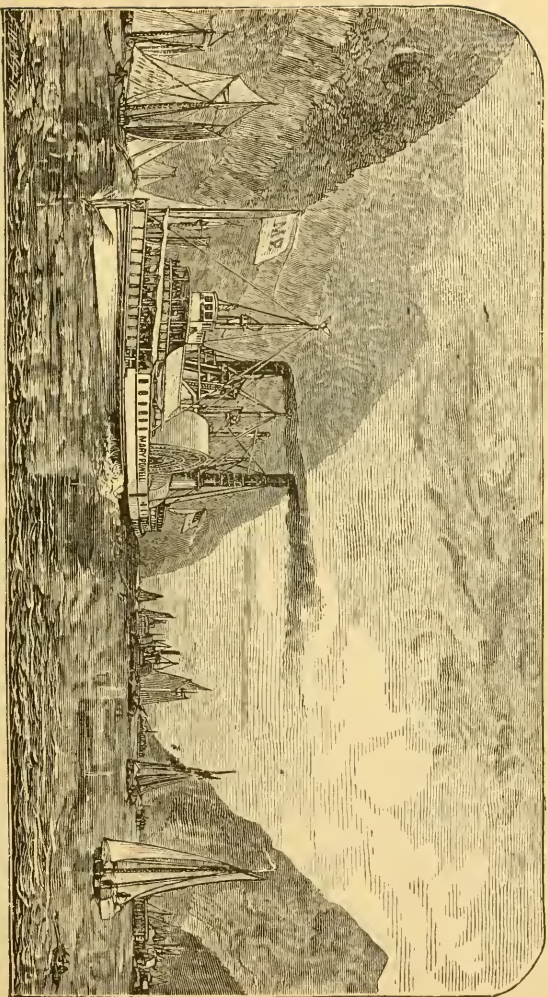
These two points mark the upper end of Haverstraw Bay. "Stony Point" is on the west side of the river, a bold rocky eminence, having a lighthouse on its summit. Opposite, on the east side of the river, is "Verplanck's Point," which may be recognized by several large brick-making establishments, with their kilns and drying-houses. Just below Stony Point is "Grassy Point," and opposite to it "Montrasse's Point." Between Stony and Verplanck's Point the river is only half a mile wide, which fact, together with the commanding positions afforded by the neighboring hills, rendered this an important pass during the Revolutionary War. Long previous to that war a ferry was established here known as "King's Ferry," forming an important avenue of communication between the Eastern and Middle States. The importance of the Hudson River as a base of operations and as a natural boundary was early recognized by Washington, and here, as at Washington Heights, fortifications were erected commanding the river. A short distance southwest of Stony Point is Treason Hill, whereon stands Smith's house, in which André and Arnold completed their scheme for the surrender of West Point, and whence André started to cross King's Ferry, on his fatal journey toward New York. North of Stony Point a high limestone cliff rises from near the water's edge. At its foot are the "Tompkins Lime Kilns," looking like a stone fortress with arched casemates. These quarries have been worked for many years, and vast quantities of slaked lime are annually shipped to market. Besides the lime, between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of gravel, too coarse for slaking, are used for roads in the Central Park, New York, and other public highways in the vicinity.



## THE CAPTURE OF STONY POINT.

The forts located at Stony Point were held by the Americans until June 1, 1779, when they were simultaneously invested by a British force commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. No direct attack was made on Fort Lafayette, the work on Verplanck's Point, until after the evacuation of Stony Point. The garrison at the latter place numbered only 40 men, and abandoned the work on the approach of an overwhelming force of the British, who quietly took possession, ran up the cross of St. George on the flagstaff, and opened fire on Fort Lafayette with the captured guns. At the same time Gen. Vaughan attacked on the east side of the river, and the weak garrison of 70 men was soon forced to surrender. The loss of this position was a severe blow to the Americans, compelling them to make a wide *détour* in order to keep up their communications. General Anthony Wayne at once requested and obtained permission to storm Stony Point, and at midnight on the 15th of July, 1779, led two columns of picked men to the assault. They advanced undiscovered until they were close upon the British picket, which of course gave the alarm, and the garrison turned out. The parapet was manned, and a scathing fire of grape and musketry swept the hillside; but "Mad Anthony" was at the head of his column, and, within half an hour after the first shot, carried the works at the bayonet's point, capturing the entire garrison with its stores. Wayne was knocked over, but not seriously injured, by a musket ball. The next morning a cannonade was opened on the works at Verplanck's Point, and continued through the day. Re-enforcements were sent to the British, and it soon became evident that sufficient force to hold Stony Point could not be spared by the Americans. They therefore dismantled and abandoned the fort, and it passed again into British hands. They, however, in turn abandoned the position in October, and from that time the Americans retained possession. On the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Stony Point, commemorative exercises were held on the spot and the battle was fought over again, the cadet battalion from West Point participating.

THE STEAMER MARY POWELL ENTERING THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### PEEKSKILL.

*Cortland, Westchester Co., N. Y., 43 m. fr. New York.*

Soon after rounding Verplanck's Point, Peekskill may be seen near the Highlands, on the east bank of the river. At this point, in ascending the river, a stranger naturally infers that the stream follows the base of the high hills stretching to the eastward. This delusion is aided by the wide creek or inlet which opens in that direction. It will not therefore be thought strange that in early times Jan Peek, a Dutch skipper, steered his craft up this creek and in due time ran her hard and fast aground. Jan looked about him, and seeing that the land was good, concluded to remain, which he accordingly did, and the place is called Peekskill unto this day. The village is a pleasant one, and within easy reach of all interesting parts of the Highlands. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has a country residence a little east of the village. Fort Independence stood, during Revolutionary times, on the point above Peekskill, where its ruins may still be seen. And on the point below is the Franciscan Convent Academy of "Our Lady of Angels." The village on the point opposite Peekskill is Caldwell's Landing. Above it rise the rocky and weather-beaten crags of the Donderberg, or Thunder Mountain, around which, at the close of a sultry summer day, black clouds are wont to gather, casting a deep inky blackness over mountain and river, while mutterings of thunder are echoed from peak to peak, with such strange and confused rumblings that we can hardly wonder at the superstitions which, according to Irving, peopled the hills with a crowd of little imps in sugar-loaf hats and short doublets, who were seen at various times "tumbling head over heels in the rack and mist," and bringing down frightful squalls on such craft as failed to drop the peaks of their mainsails in salute to the Dutch goblin who kept the Donderberg. As the boat passes Peekskill the view up stream becomes truly magnificent. On the east shore, on a wide plateau, is the State Encampment, where the regiments of the National Guard of the State of New York encamp once a year, in July or August, for drill and inspection. Above the Donderberg is Anthony's Nose, 1,200 ft. high. In the "History of New York," Irving gives an amusing account of the origin of this name. Another says it was once compared

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

the nose of one Anthony Hogans, the captain of a sloop, who possessed an unusually large nose, and thus the name obtained a local currency which eventually became fixed as the title of this majestic hill. On the west side of the river is Iona Island, on which were formerly extensive vineyards, and which now has a hotel and is a well-known place of resort. This island is the northernmost point which is reached by the sea-breeze. The effect upon vegetation is very noticeable in the spring of the year. The stream which may be seen falling into the river below Anthony's Nose is known as "Brocken Kill." It is full of romantic cascades, almost from its mouth to its sources.

### FORTS CLINTON AND MONTGOMERY.

*Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., 47 m. fr. New York.*

On the west side of the river, nearly opposite to Anthony's Nose, may be seen the mouth of Montgomery Creek. On the rocky heights above and below the creek stood Forts Clinton and Montgomery, which were in 1777 the principal defences of the Hudson. They were considered impregnable to an assault from the land side, and with the ordnance of the day they had little to fear from a naval attack. A heavy boom, made of a huge iron chain on timber floats, stretched across the river, and was made fast to the rocks at Anthony's Nose. This, it was thought, would effectually prevent the ascent of a hostile fleet. On October 6, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton sent a strong detachment around and over the Donderberg to attack these forts in the rear. A demonstration on the east side of the river had led General Putnam to anticipate an attack on Fort Independence, near Peekskill, and a portion of the garrison at Fort Montgomery was temporarily withdrawn to strengthen that post. The British had a sharp skirmish with an American detachment at Lake Sinnipink, which is still known among the inhabitants as "Bloody Pond." This attack was the first warning which aroused the garrison at the forts. In the course of the afternoon the forts were attacked, and the garrisons defended themselves gallantly until evening, when, it having become evident that they could not hold out, they took to the mountains, an orderly retreat being impossible, and so the greater part escaped. An American flo-

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

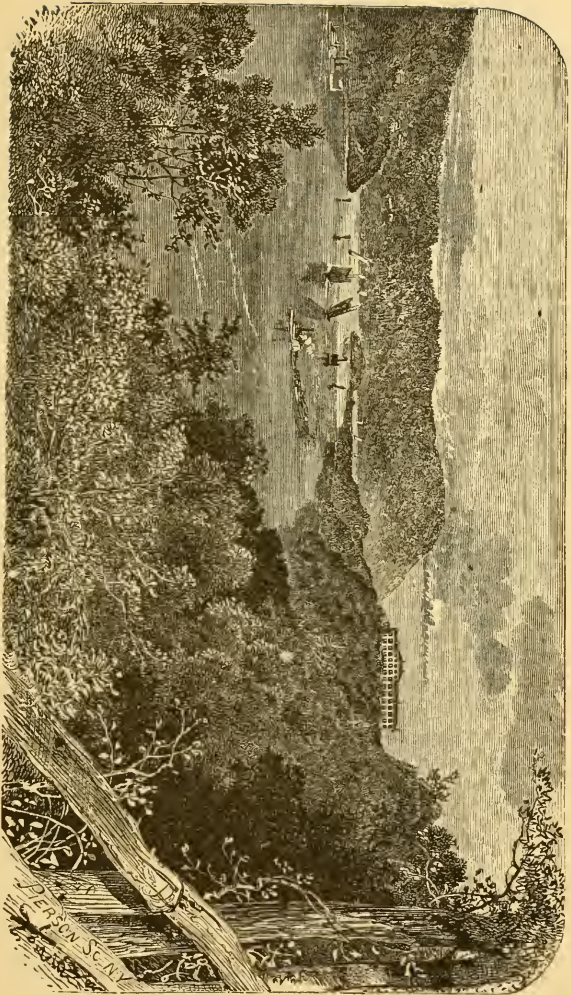
tilia, of two sloops and some smaller craft, which lay above the boom, was abandoned and burned to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. The next morning the boom was destroyed, and the British fleet, with a detachment of troops, proceeded up the river. A short time afterward the British received the news of Burgoyne's surrender, and abandoned the forts. The West Shore R. R. here crosses Montgomery Creek on a fine iron bridge.

### WEST POINT (*Landing*).

*Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., 51 m. fr. New York.*

Soon after passing the former site of Fort Montgomery, the gray ruins of Fort Putnam appear crowning the heights above West Point. A little cove may now be seen in the east bank of the river, where is a stone wharf, and two or three small buildings. This is "Beverly Dock," from which Arnold started in his hasty flight to the "Vulture," which lay in Tappan Bay. On the hill, not far distant, is Robinson's house, where Arnold was breakfasting when he received the news of André's capture. Nearly opposite, and a little above Beverly Dock, Buttermilk Falls may be seen breaking in snow-white foam over a black sloping rock. A considerable village stands on the stream above the fall, called Highland Falls. Cranston's Landing is about one mile below the regular Government Landing at West Point. Several of the Steamboats that run on the Hudson make both landings, but the steamers of the Day Line make but the one stop at the government Dock at West Point. Stages for Cranston's Hotel and Highland Falls await the arrival of the Steamers at the West Point Landing, and at Cranston's. The carriage road from Cranston's to West Point runs along the side of the mountain, and affords very delightful views of the river, and the picturesque mountain region on the east side of the Hudson. The region is the most charming of any portion of the Hudson River. Cranston's Hotel, a favorite and fashionable resort during the summer months, is on a commanding height near the falls. This hotel is surrounded on all sides by the most charming walks and pleasure grounds. The West Shore Railway passes directly under the West Point parade-grounds, through a tunnel beginning on the South near the boat landing.





HUDSON RIVER AT WEST POINT, LOOKING SOUTH.  
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## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point is best known as the site of the United States Military Academy. Before the commencement of the present century, Washington suggested this place as well adapted for the establishment of such an institution, but no formal steps were taken by Congress until 1802. Ten years later, in 1812, the school was fairly established, and has ever since continued to increase in importance and excellence. Few of the academy buildings can be seen from a passing boat, the buildings being situated on an elevated plateau, about 180 feet above the river. This plateau is occupied by the various barracks, schools, arsenals, etc., connected with the institution bordering a broad parade open for military evolutions, parades, etc., and overlooked by the grand summits of the surrounding hills. There is no institution in the land better calculated to make a favorable impression on the visitor than this academy. The good order and strict discipline which prevail, however irksome they may be to the cadets, have the effect of imparting to them a mental and physical training which they never forget. The most accomplished officers of the army are detailed as instructors, with a special professional staff appointed from civil life. Visitors properly introduced may be present at recitations and indeed observe all the elaborate organization that gives this famous military school its well-deserved fame. The life of a cadet is by no means an easy one. His physique must be perfect and his mental capacity of no mean order to enable him to pass successfully through the four years of study and military training. The average number of cadets is about 250. Candidates for admission are nominated by members of Congress and by the President, a certain number being fixed for each congressional district. These candidates report for examination in June of each year, and, if they are mentally and physically qualified, are admitted as cadets, which is, in military rank, a grade below second lieutenant. The course of instruction is very thorough and complete, especially in mathematics; military tactics and operations bearing an important place. The best time to visit West Point is during the months of July and August when the cadets go into camp. Drills,

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

parades, and guard-mountings are the order of the day, all being done in the best manner known to military science. West Point was the scene of no actual fighting during the Revolution, although it was fortified. A boom similar to that which was prepared at Fort Montgomery was stretched across the river to Constitution Island which was also heavily fortified toward the latter part of the war, and remains of the old batteries may still be seen. This island is now owned by, and is the residence of Miss Warner, author of "The Wide, Wide World," etc. Of the fortifications on the west side of the river Fort Putnam is the most interesting. It is 596 feet above the river, and the view from its crumbling walls is exceedingly fine.



INDIAN FALLS, GARRISON, N. Y.

### GARRISON.

*Philipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., 50 m. fr. New York.*

*HOTEL—Highland House.*

This station, named in honor of a distinguished family of Revolutionary fame, is on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

West Point. It is surrounded by the most sublime and picturesque scenery of the Hudson, and is associated with some of the eventful scenes of Revolutionary times. On the east bank of the river, about one mile south of the depot is, the Robinson House, where Benedict Arnold received the letter from Colonel Jamieson, informing him of the arrest of André.

### COLD SPRING.

*Philipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., 54 m. fr. New York.*

Cold Spring is noted for its iron foundry. Here, under the superintendence of Major Parrot, were cast the celebrated Parrot guns, which did such good service in the war of the Rebellion. On an elevated plateau near the village is "Undercliff," the country-seat of the late George P. Morris. The mountain immediately above "Cold Spring" is "Bull Hill," or, to give its more classic name, "Mt. Taurus." It is 1,586 feet in height. Just above this elevation, and separated from it by a valley, is "Breakneck Hill," 1,187 feet high. It is stated that the former of these hills was once the abode of a wild bull, which became such a source of dread to the inhabitants that they organized a hunt, and drove the animal from his accustomed haunts across the valley to the neighboring hill, where he dashed over the rocks and broke his neck. The two hills were named in honor of this adventure. "Breakneck Hill" was formerly distinguished by a huge mass of rock, bearing a marked resemblance to a human face. This singular formation was for many years one of the sights to be looked at by every passenger up or down the river. In 1846 a party of workmen was blasting near by, under the charge of a Captain Ayers, and an unfortunate blast loosened the rock, so that "St. Anthony's Face," as it was called, was forever destroyed. Mr. Blake accuses Ayers of intentionally causing this mutilation of the mountain, but we are loth to believe that such could have been the case. The face was on the southwestern angle of the mountain, and the wreck of fallen rocks may still be seen from the passing boat. The promontory at the foot of Bull Hill is known as "Little Stony Point." On the west side of the river are "Cro' Nest" and "Butter Hill." The former is the one next above West Point. It is 1,418 feet high, and sepa-



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

rated from Butter Hill by a wild and picturesque valley. The name "Cro' Nest" probably was at first applied to a deep rocky depression which exists near the summit, but it is now understood to mean the mountain itself. The name will recall Joseph Rodman Drake's beautiful poem, "The Culprit Fay," the scene of which is laid among these hills.

The precipice which forms the river-face of "Cro' Nest" is known as "Kidd's Plug Cliff." It owes its name to a singular projecting mass of rock which may be seen near its summit. The neighboring mountain named "Klinkersberg" by the Dutch, has of late come to be called the Storm King, and as the old name is neither beautiful nor appropriate, it will soon be forgotten. Its summit is 1,529 feet high. To the late N. P. Willis is due the credit of rechristening this grand peak, as well as giving appropriate names to other objects of interest in the vicinity.

### CORNWALL LANDING.

*Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., 56 m. fr. New York.*

The village of Cornwall is a short distance west of the river. The beauty of its situation renders it a fashionable resort during the summer, when its many beautiful residences are the scene of a constant round of gayety. Entertaining summer visitors has become the characteristic business of the town. About 5,000 persons annually take their summer abode in this town, and the permanent population has increased within a few years to about 8,000 souls. The hotels and boarding-houses do not reach the magnificent proportions of some of the Saratoga hotels, but are neat and convenient, and from its nearness to New York, and facilities of access, the town has reached a great popularity for summer residence. There are several schools and churches, a savings bank, public library and reading-room in the village. "Idlewild," the former residence of N. P. Willis, and where he passed the last fifteen years of his life, is on the road leading from Cornwall to Newburg. It is scarcely visible from the river. Several other handsome country-seats are scattered along on the west bank of the river. After passing Breakneck Hill, "Beacon Hill" may be seen to the eastward. This elevation is 1,471 feet in height, and commands a prospect which has given it considerable



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

celebrity. It was used during the Revolution as a signal station. Looking to the westward as soon as the Storm King ceases to obstruct the view, the summits of the *Shawangunk* (pronounced Shonggum) *Mts.* may be seen trending away to the northward and almost joining the blue outline of the distant *Catskills*. Just at the upper entrance to the Highlands is *Pollipet's Island*, a rocky bit of ground, to which a supernatural origin was ascribed by the Indians. In 1777 a *chevaux de frise*, made of logs with pointed iron heads, was sunk between the island and the mainland to prevent British ships from ascending the river; but it seems to have proved ineffectual. This island and the neighboring hills have from time to time been searched for deposits of treasure supposed to have been concealed by the almost mythical Captain Kidd. The view down stream from above Breakneck Hill is one of the finest on the river, including several of the grandest peaks of the Highlands, with the noble river flowing at their feet.

There are numerous hotels and boarding-houses at Cornwall, offering good accommodations at very reasonable prices.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad diverges from the West Shore Railroad at Cornwall. Its trains move over the West Shore R. R. track from New York to the union depot at this point, but here diverge northwestward to Lake Ontario.

### FISHKILL LANDING.

*Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 30 m. fr. New York.*

This landing is the port, so to term it, of *Fishkill*, five miles inland. The Matteawan Creek falls into the Hudson at this point. At Fishkill this stream furnishes water-power for several mills and factories of large size. The situation of this town is extremely romantic, being surrounded on all sides by high and rocky hills, which are full of wild and picturesque ravines.

### FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON,

A short distance south of Fishkill Landing Station of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. is the Hudson River terminus of the New York and New England Railroad, the station being called by the latter company, "Fishkill-on-Hudson." A large tract of land has been reclaimed from the river at this point, upon which tracks have been laid, making a thriving railroad center.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

Connection is made with the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad at Newburgh, upon the opposite side of the river by means of the mammoth transfer steamer, William T. Hart, which has a capacity of transferring eighteen (18) loaded cars at once. The completion of this road in 1880 opened an important thoroughfare from Boston to the West, and particularly from the great manufacturing centres of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to the coal fields and oil regions of Pennsylvania. Thousands of car loads of coal have already been shipped direct from the mines to the very doors of the manufactories, and at prices competing favorably with the old way of shipping via New England seaports.

The extent of coal transportation thus far has only been limited by the efforts of the management to provide facilities for it. Rolling stock and other equipment is constantly in process of construction to meet the requirements of this business.

The completion of this line to the Hudson River has also provided a convenient and pleasant route from principal points in New England to the resorts in the Catskill Mountains, and many tourists to that region have availed themselves of it. The road passes through a picturesque country, which, in places is exceedingly romantic. Excursion tickets at very low rates, are on sale at Boston and other principal stations on the line to Newburgh, thence to New York via Hudson River Steamers, and returning via Norwich Line or *vice versa*. These also are quite popular as they include much of the beautiful scenery of the Hudson.

Early the present season, a through passenger service will be established from Boston, Providence, Hartford, Waterbury, and Danbury to the west, in connection with the Erie system.

This, together with the Transfer Maryland Route, which is the only line between Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, without change of cars, and the successful operation of the Norwich Line via the Sound, between New York and Boston, is evidence of an enterprise out-bidding the most sanguine hopes of its friends and promoters.

The road has met with many reverses, and has struggled hard and long for an existence, and has finally attained such eminence as to rank among the greatest corporations of New England.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### NEWBURGH.

*Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 60 m. fr. New York. Pop. 20,000.*

HOTEL—*United States.*

This is one of the largest and most thriving cities on the Hudson. It stands on an elevation on the west bank of the river, commanding a noble view of the Highlands and of the Matteawan Mountains. It is the eastern terminus of the *Newburgh Branch* of the *Erie Railway*, which joins the main line at Greycourt, nineteen miles west. This branch delivers over a million tons of coal annually at Newburgh for reshipment. Newburgh is an important station of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway. The city rises from the river in a succession of terraces, the first plateau being about 130 feet above the water, the second 190 feet, and still further west it reaches an elevation of 300 feet above the Hudson. It has several charitable and educational institutions, among which are the Newburgh Alms-House, about two miles west of the center of the city, the Home for the Friendless, on Montgomery Street, and the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed (United Presbyterian) Church. This seminary stands on a commanding height, overlooking the city and river. In this institution is a library of over 5,000 volumes, some of which are very rare and valuable. The Public Schools are excellent, and are attended by about 5,000 children. The Public Library is a beautiful building in the central part of the city, and contains about 10,000 volumes of well-selected books, etc., controlled by the school officers of the city. Newburgh is one of the handsomest cities on the Hudson, and is celebrated as the residence of a wealthy and cultured class of people, some of whom are famous for their literary productions. N. P. Willis, J. T. Headley, and many other celebrities, had their country-seats in or near Newburgh.

A flag-staff, standing in the southern part of the town, may be seen from the steamer. Near this is an old stone house now owned and kept in order by the State, which was occupied by Washington as his headquarters when the army lay at New Windsor, two miles south. This house contains many interesting relics of the Revolutionary War. At the foot of the flag-staff before mentioned, the last surviving member of Washington's Life Guard

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

was buried in 1856, and a monument, with an appropriate inscription, stands over his grave. A short distance south of Newburgh is the site of the American camp, where, during the winter of 1783, the troops suffered so severely from small-pox.

*The Newburgh Institute*, or Mr. Siglar's School, is an excellent and well-established boarding-school for boys. The building is a large stone structure, overlooking the city, and commanding a view of some of the finest scenery of the Hudson. The school is one of the best in New York State.

### LOW POINT.

*Wishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 64 m. fr. New York.*

This is a small village on the east bank of the Hudson. Opposite, on the west bank, is a flat rock, now crowned with cedars, which Hendrick Hudson and his comrades named the *Duyvels Dans Kamer*, in consequence of an Indian pow-wow which they witnessed at night, with all its hideous accessories of fire and war-paint. The rock is still known by this name.

### NEW HAMBURG,

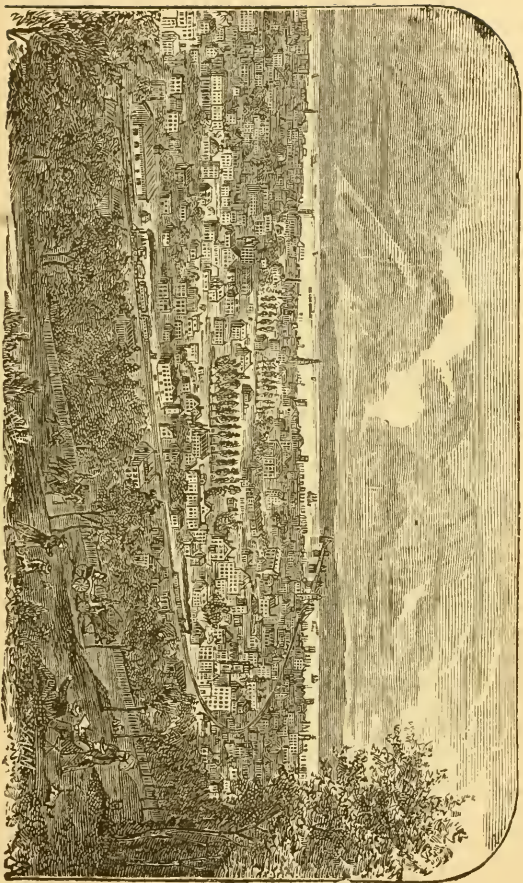
*Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 66 m. fr. New York,*

stands at the mouth of *Wappinger's Creek*, which falls into the Hudson on the east side. This stream is crossed at its mouth by a long trestle bridge, with a draw in the middle. Wappinger's Falls is on Wappinger's Creek, 2 miles from New Hamburg village. A ferry plies between New Hamburg and Hampton, opposite. On the heights above the landing are charming views of the Hudson and its surrounding scenery.

### MARLBOROUGH,

*Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., 66 m. fr. New York,*

is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson, overlooking the river and the country beyond. Back of the village are the Shawangunk Mountains, and intervening is a hilly country of great beauty. The West Shore R. R. runs along the river bank through Marlborough Landing, a mile east of the village. In this vicinity a beautiful grove of Arbor Vita, or white cedar trees, will be noticed on the west bank, above Marlborough, where an entire hillside is covered with the delicate, pencil-like



POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—THE CITY OF SCHOOLS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

forms of this symmetrical and graceful tree, giving a very picturesque effect to the scenery of this region.

### MILTON FERRY OR BARNEGAT.

*Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 71 m. fr. New York.*

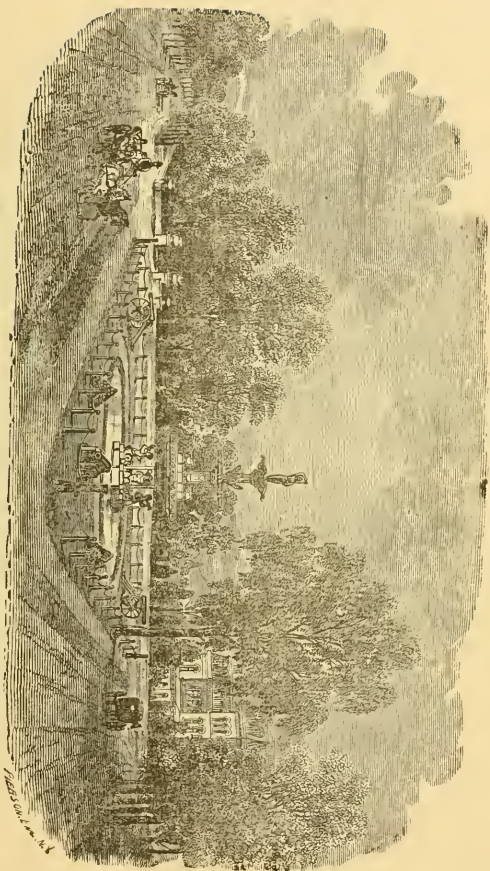
The village is a mile west of the river landing and the West Shore R. R. station. A part of it may be seen crowning the steep bank which rises from the western shore of the river. Large quantities of berries and other fruits are raised in this vicinity for the New York market. Just before reaching Poughkeepsie, which city may be seen on the bluff beyond, we pass Locust Grove, the country seat of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse. It can hardly be necessary to remind any civilized being that Prof. Morse is the inventor of the Morse alphabet, which made the electric telegraph, of which he was also one of the original discoverers, indispensable to every nation of Christendom. The professor made other useful inventions, and had in his earlier life a reputation as an artist. His fame, however, rests on the discovery of the electric telegraph and its handmaid the alphabet, and for this he has received many testimonials from European sovereigns, and from scientific associations all over the world.

### POUGHKEEPSIE.

*Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 75 m. fr. New York.*

The city of Poughkeepsie is built on a table-land, at a considerable height, so that its spires and buildings may be seen from a long distance up and down the river. The name is a corruption of the Indian name given to the cove which once existed at the mouth of Fall Kill. Two peculiar elevations will be noticed at the river-side, the southern of which bears the name of "Call Rock," from the fact that the inhabitants used to hail passing vessels from its summit. The place was settled by the Dutch about 1698, and incorporated as a city in 1854. The principal object of interest to the antiquary is the Van Kleek house, a stone structure with loop-holes in its walls. It was built in 1705. The State Legislature met in it in 1777 and 1778, when the British held New York, and had burned their former meeting place at Esopus. There also the State Convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution met, in 1788. 57 members were





THE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Erected by the Hon. H. G. Eastman.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

present, and after a long debate, in which such men as Governor Clinton, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton took part, the Constitution was ratified by a majority of three. Poughkeepsie is the shire town of Dutchess County, and contains the usual court and jail buildings. Its streets are beautifully shaded, its situation is very healthful, and everything combines to make it most attractive as a residence. The Vassar Female College is the largest and most important of the many excellent educational institutions of Poughkeepsie. The late Matthew Vassar, a wealthy citizen of Poughkeepsie, founded and endowed this extensive college. It is intended for the education of women only, and is the most complete establishment of its kind in the world.

### HIGHLAND.

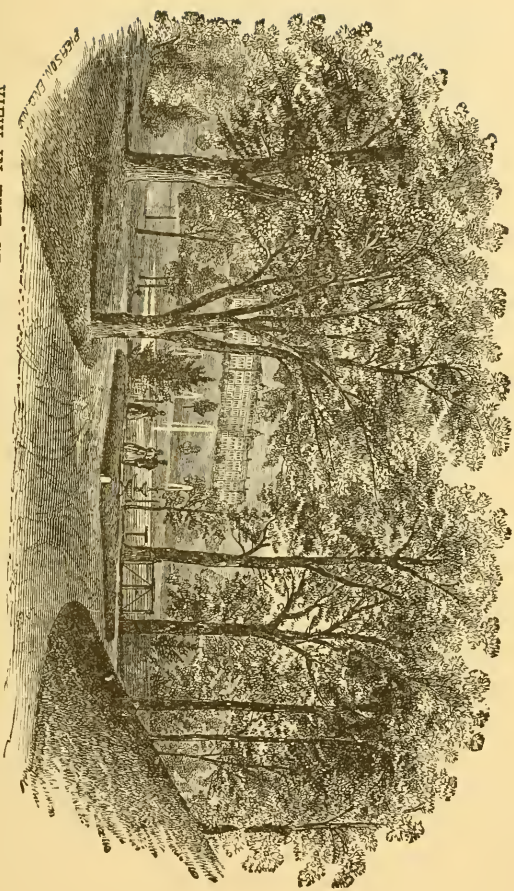
*Lloyd, Ulster Co., N. Y., 75 m. fr. New York.*

Highland village, 1,500 inhabitants, is opposite Poughkeepsie, and about a mile and a half west of Highland Station, on the West Shore R. R. and the river. A good carriage road leads from the landing to Highland Village and New Paltz, 9 miles west of the Hudson. A ferry connects Highland with Poughkeepsie.

### HYDE PARK.

*Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 80 m. fr. New York.*

Named in honor of Sir Edward Hyde, one of the early British Governors of New York. The village is half a mile east of the river-bank, on a beautiful and fertile table-land. The bend in the river between rocky bluffs is known to river men as "Crom Elbow," a combination of the original Dutch name and its English equivalent. A creek of the same name falls into the river. The point on the east shore is "De Vroos Point." A light iron foot-bridge will be noticed crossing a deep cutting of the Hudson River Railroad. The house beyond is that of Joseph Boorman, first President of the Hudson River Railroad. Between Hyde Park and Oak Hill, 30 miles above, there are many extensive and ancient country-seats, some of them antedating the Revolution. The beauty of the country seems to have attracted men of taste and wealth in those days to make their homes along this fertile bluff, and in many cases their descendants still occupy the old mansions of their fathers—a state of things



VIEW IN THE GROUNDS OF EASTMAN PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

so rare in America as to deserve especial notice. About a mile above Hyde Park landing is "Placentia," the former home of the late James K. Paulding, one of the pioneers of American literature, and the friend of Washington Irving. Opposite, on the west bank, but scarcely in sight from the river, is the famous apple farm of R. L. Pell, Esq. On this farm there are said to be 25,000 bearing apple-trees. The fruit of these trees is packed with the greatest care, and much of it is shipped to Europe.

### STAATSBURG.

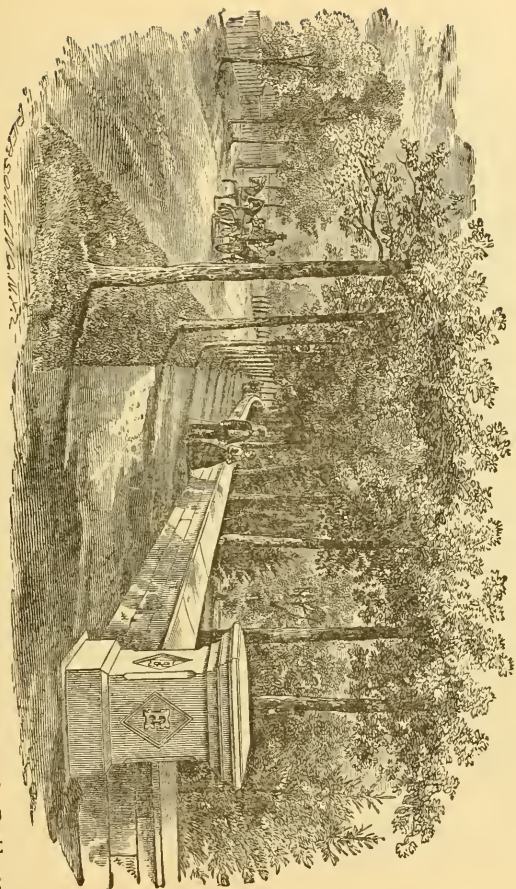
*Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 85 m. fr. New York.*

The banks of the river from this place northward lose the precipitous character which has marked them thus far, and slope less abruptly from the river. Two miles above Hyde Park "Esopus Island" will be noticed near the east bank. Just below, on the west side of the river, is the residence of John Astor, Esq. Opposite are two fine estates, the lower owned by Dr. Hussack, and the upper by Mrs. M. Livingston. The village of Staatsburg is on the east bank.

### RHINEBECK.

*Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 90 m. fr. New York.*

Not far above Staatsburg, on the east side of the river, is the country-seat known as Wildercliff. It is by no means so elegant as many of the neighboring estates; but to members of the Methodist Church in America it is interesting as having been built by Freeborn Garrettsen, the eminent preacher, who married a sister of Chancellor Livingston, and to whose energy is due much of the prosperity of that branch of the Christian Church. The place may be recognized by the broad lawn which lies in front of the house. Next above this place is Ellerslie, the residence of the Hon. William Kelly, long prominent in political life. His estate contains about 600 acres, much of which is devoted to gardens and ornamental grounds, and the rest is highly cultivated as a farm. The quaint stone house on a hill near Rhinebeck Landing is the Beekman House, built prior to 1700. It served as a church and as a fort during early times, when the Indians were hostile and powerful. The village of Rhinebeck is 2 miles from the river, and cannot be seen from the steamer. Within the



The SIDEWALK APPROACH to and MARBLE WALL fronting EASTMAN PLACE, the Residence  
of the Hon. H. G. Eastman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

limits of the town there is an extensive vein of gold-bearing quartz, which yields the precious metal in paying quantities. The western terminus of the Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad is at Rhine Cliff on the Hudson. This R. R. forms a direct route between Connecticut and Rhode Island and the Catskill Mountains, and other points on the Hudson.

This is one of the principal points of entry to the Catskill Mountain region.

### RONDOUT.

*Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., 90 m. fr. New York.*

HOTEL.—*Mansion House.*

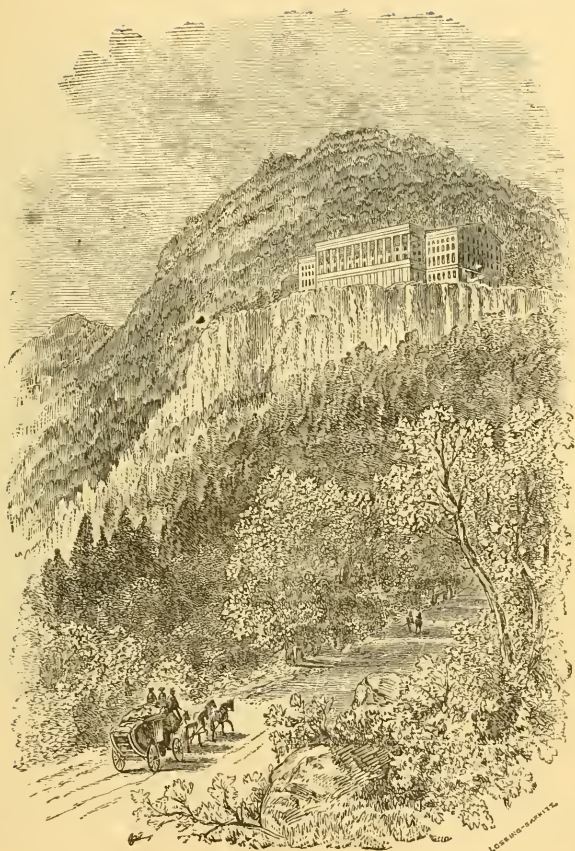
Rondout Creek enters the Hudson from the westward. Its mouth is the eastern end of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which joins the creek  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above. This canal, finished in 1828, extends to the vicinity of the Pennsylvania coal fields; and every provision is made at Rondout for the trans-shipment of vast quantities of coal. Rondout is now a part of the city of Kingston, with which it was incorporated in 1878. From it the Ulster and Delaware R.R. runs in a northwesterly direction into the Catskill Mountain Regions. It is the point of departure from the Hudson River to the southern part of the Catskill range, including the Overlook Mountain. Hudson River R. R. passengers land at Rhinebeck, and cross the river by steam ferry to Rondout, thence by rail to the Catskills and Delaware County. The Wallkill Valley R. R. runs southwest from Rondout, connecting with Erie R. R. for New York or the West.

The Mansion House is the principal hotel and is situated in the center of the business part of the city, not far from the railroad depot and steamboat landings. It is a first-class hotel, and is kept in an excellent style.

### KINGSTON.

formerly Esopus, is on Esopus Creek, which at that point approaches within about 2 miles of Rondout, and then curves to the northward, entering the Hudson 12 miles above. Kingston is one of the principal points of departure for the Catskill region from the West Shore Railway, which connects with the mountain railroads. Kingston was settled in 1614, and was thrice destroyed by Indians before a





CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

permanent footing was obtained by the Europeans. In 1777 the State Legislature met and formed a constitution. In the autumn of the same year, soon after the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton by the British, General Vaughan, with 3,000 troops, landed at Rondout, marched to Kingston (then Esopus), and sacked and burned the town, remaining until he received the news of Burgoyne's surrender, when he at once retired to New York, abandoning all that he had gained. While Esopus (Kingston) was burning, the inhabitants fled to Hurley, a neighboring village, where the small force of American troops tried and hung a messenger who was caught carrying dispatches from Clinton to Burgoyne. When first caught, this man swallowed a silver ball, which an emetic brought again to light, and which was found to contain the fatal dispatch.

### BARRYTOWN.

*Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., 96 m. fr. New York.*

Formerly known as Lower Red Hook Landing. A little above Rhinebeck is the residence of William B. Astor. It may be recognized by its tower and pointed roof. This estate is named "Rokeby," and is one of the finest on the river. Next above is the estate known as Montgomery Place, surpassing in beauty, if possible, the last one mentioned. The house was built by the wife of General Montgomery, who fell in the assault on Quebec in 1775. Her brother, Edward Livingston, succeeded her in the ownership of the place, and his family still occupies it. Near the eastern shore, 2 miles above Barrytown, is Cruger's Island, a spot made beautiful by nature and art. In a grove near the southern end stands a ruin which was imported from Italy by the former proprietor of the island. Its broken arches may be seen among the trees as the boat passes, forming a singular contrast with the modern architecture of the neighboring house. The latter, however, is not in sight from the boat at the same time with the ruin. A glimpse of it may be caught in passing, a short distance above.

### TIVOLI.

*Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 100 m. fr. New York.*

This is a small village around the railway station. It is connected with Saugerties on the west bank of the river by a steam



THE FAWN'S LEAP.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

ferry. It is one of the stations at which passengers depart from the railroad trains who desire to go to the famous Overlook Mountain House—one of the finest mountain hotels in the Catskills. Passengers from the steamers leave the boat at the Saugerties landing, and go thence by stage 12 miles to the "Overlook." Near the village is an old mansion, now owned by Col. De Peyster, which was built before the Revolution by one of the Livingston family. The British, on their way to burn Caremont, a little above, in 1777, stopped here under the impression that this was the house to be destroyed. The proprietor, however, aided by his well-stocked wine-cellar, convinced them of their mistake, and they left him unmolested.

### SAUGERTIES.

*Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., 101 m. fr. New York.*

It is an important village of about 4,000 inhabitants, on the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, on the west side of the Hudson. The village is about 1 mile from the steamboat landing, with which it is connected by stages that meet all passenger boats and trains. Saugerties is near the mouth of Esopus Creek, which is navigable to the village. There are extensive iron works and paper mills at this place, and large quantities of flagging-stone are quarried in the vicinity. The Bigelow Blue Stone Co. employ in their various quarries in Ulster County 3,500 men, and quarry 200,000 tons of stone annually. "Plattekill Gorge," which lies back of this place, in the mountains, is a remarkably wild and rugged chasm, affording scenery of varied grandeur and beauty. A road winds through this gorge up to the Catskill Mountain House region beyond.

### GERMANTOWN

*Germantown, Columbia Co., N. Y., 105 m. fr. New York.*

The view of the Catskill Mountains is here very fine. The entire range can be seen. Germantown is not directly upon the river bank, and cannot be seen from the boat. The large white building on a hill near the landing is the "Riverside Seminary," established by Philip Rockafellow. A few miles above Germantown is the mouth of "Roeleff Jansen Kill," where the original Livingston Manor House stood. Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

mor of New York, built an elegant house, a little south of the old one, where his mother continued to reside. Chancellor Livingston's active sympathy with the cause of the Republic during the Revolution made him so obnoxious to the British, that when General Vaughan burned Esopus he sent an expedition up the river to burn Claremont—the name of the Livingston estate. They burned both the houses, but new and more elegant ones were at once erected near the ruins, and Claremont is still one of the finest country-seats on the river. Chancellor Livingston's name will always be associated with that of Robert Fulton. The experiments of Fulton would probably have been delayed for years had it not been for the generous aid of Chancellor Livingston. After a series of discouraging failures in Paris and New York, their efforts were crowned with success, and in September, 1807, the "Claremont" made her first trip from New York to Albany, bearing Fulton, the Chancellor, and others.

### CATSKILL.

*Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., 111 m. fr. New York. Pop. 4,000.*

*HOTELS—Prospect Park Hotel; Irving House.*

Catskill Landing is at the end of a long causeway, reaching across the shallows, on the western shore. But little of the town can be seen from the river. Cats Kill enters the Hudson near by, winding through rocky bluffs, with a deep channel, which is navigable for large vessels a mile from its mouth. The Catskill Mountain Railroad runs from Catskill to Palenville at the foot of the mountains. Passengers for Mountain, Kaaterskill and Laurel Houses take this railroad at the landing. The West Shore Railway crosses Catskill Creek on a high bridge in the western part of the village. It also connects with the Catskill Mountain railroad. The Prospect Park Hotel, on the high bluff overlooking the river and village, is the leading resort hotel of the town, and its commanding position and excellent management have made it a popular summer resort. From the Prospect Park Hotel the views of the mountains on either side of the river are really sublime, and the combination of mountain, river, and intervale scenery is marvelously beautiful and charming. The rapidly-passing commerce of the Hudson adds a pano-



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

ramic effect, enlivening the scene and delighting the spectator with ever-varying views. The Prospect Park Hotel opens about the middle of June for the season. The Irving House is a new, commodious hotel in the center of the village of Catskill, affording excellent accommodations for very moderate prices. It is kept open throughout the year. Hendrick Hudson anchored the "Half-Moon" at the mouth of Cats Kill, on the 20th of September, 1609, and was visited by large numbers of friendly Indians, who brought provisions of all sorts, in return for which as is stated by Juet, the historian of Hudson's voyage, some of them were made drunk. Thomas Cole, one of the pioneers of American Landscape Art, had his studio in this vicinity, where he could study nature in her most beautiful forms. Here he painted the celebrated allegorical series of pictures known as "The Voyage of Life." Church, the great landscape painter has a beautiful country-seat on the summit on the east side of the Hudson, opposite Catskill. It commands some of the sublimest river views.

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## IRVING HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.



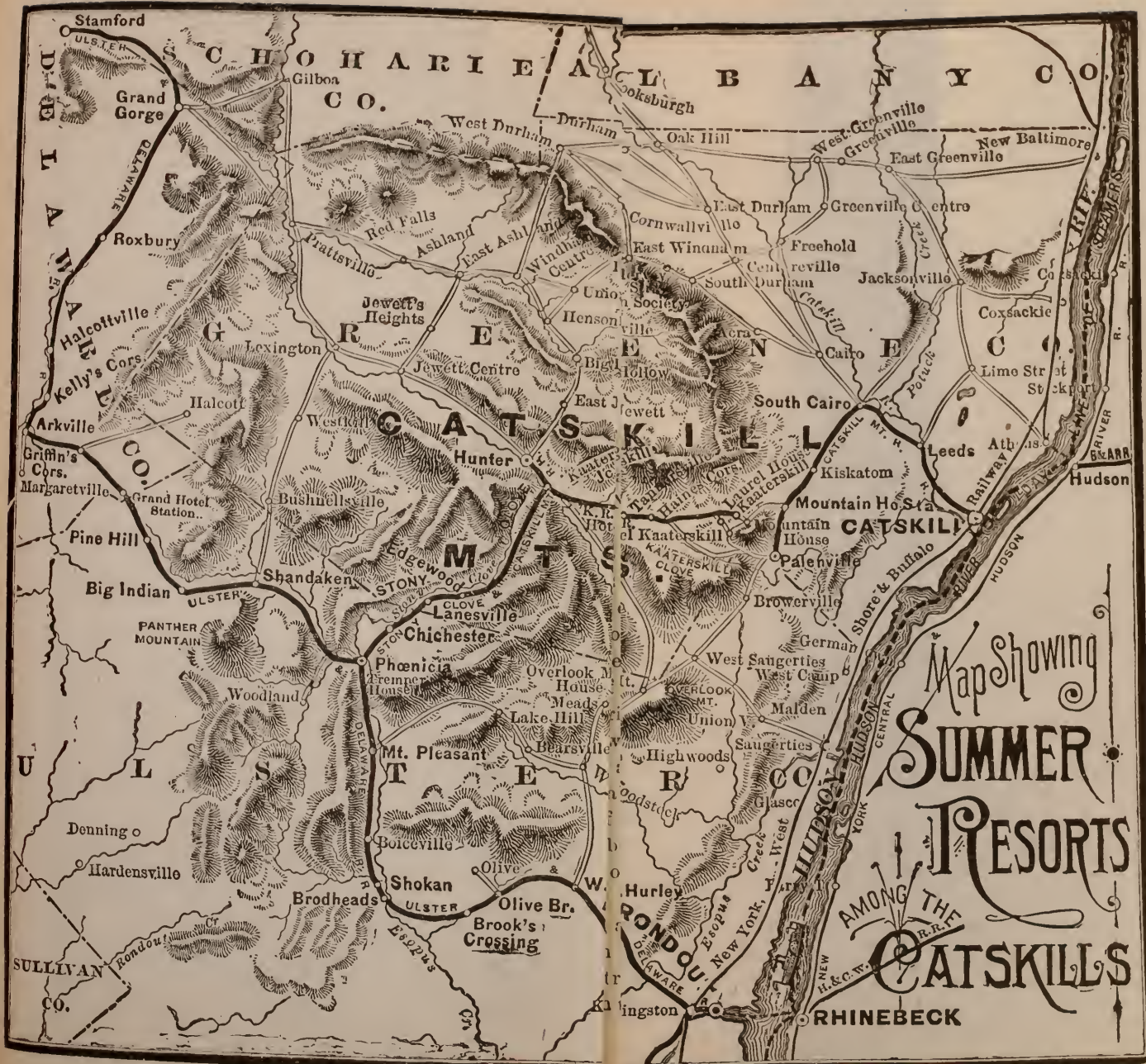
A large, commodious brick hotel in the centre of the village, with first-class accommodations for travelers and tourists. Hot and cold water, barber shop, bath rooms, &c. Board by the day or week. An Omnibus attends all Trains and Boats, with an authorized Agent to give information and attend to the guests of this house. Parties desiring Country Board furnished with information regarding the different localities and prices. **H. A. PERSON, Proprietor.**





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## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### THE CATSKILLS.

The Catskill mountains have probably been seen and admired, if not visited, by more travelers than any other mountain group on the American continent. The mountains of this region belong to the great Appalachian range, which traverses the eastern portion of the United States from the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico to the basin of the St. Lawrence River. Approaching within ten miles of a great natural highway, they have, since the earliest days of the settlement of the country, commanded the attention of all voyagers on the Hudson River, and, since the enormous increase of travel induced by modern multiplication of railroads and steamboats, they are annually seen by millions and visited by thousands. Moreover, they have been celebrated in song and story, and one of the most popular and successful actors of our time has made Irving's character of Rip Van Winkle, with the mountain region where he lived and slept, familiar to the English speaking world. The group of summits known under this name lies within the counties of Greene, Ulster, and Delaware, in New York. They are a part of the great mountain system which follows the Atlantic seaboard from the Arctic regions almost to the Gulf of Mexico, and known at different parts of its course as the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, the Blue Ridge, etc., etc.

In ascending the Hudson the first point of divergence for mountain travel is Rondout (City of Kingston). The landing made by the Day Line of Steamers is at Rhinebeck, on the east side of the river, whence a steam ferry conveys passengers across the river to Rondout. Here is the terminus of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, following up the valley of the Esopus which skirts and penetrates the southern and western portion of the mountains. The opening of this road rendered access to this portion of the mountains so easy that numerous and excellent hotels have been built in localities which the traveler could formerly reach only by a long and tedious stage route.

The track rises by a steep gradient 184 feet above the river, and almost immediately comes in sight of Overlook Mountain. In the nine miles which are passed before reaching West Hurley, the train climbs 530 feet above the river. Before reaching the station the



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE

may be seen perched upon the shoulder of the mountain, and seeming much nearer than the railway will seem when viewed from above. The profile of the range is exceedingly fine from this point of view, and there are many who derive more enjoyment from looking *at* a mountain range than in looking *from* it. The stage road tends in a northerly direction after leaving the station, leaves the outlying range with its three summits, "Tonche Hook," "Ticetenyck," and "Little Tonche" on the left, and soon begins the long ascent of Overlook Mountain. The hotel stands on a plateau 3,000 feet above tide water, and a little below the highest point of the mountain, and commands views toward all points of the compass, that toward the south embracing a large portion of the Hudson Valley, and those in other directions commanding mountain and valley scenery in great variety and picturesqueness. Built in 1878, well furnished, and fitted with all the modern conveniences, the Overlook has few rivals among mountain resorts. The thermometer averages 15 to 20 degrees lower than in New York. "Hay fever" and its attendant ills are never known at this elevation. In Plattekill Clove, three miles north of the hotel, is a succession of waterfalls, and in every direction there are charming walks to many points of interest. The Overlook may be reached, as we have seen, from Rondout by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad. Rondout is reached from New York by the Albany Day-line (see page 49), by the steamers "J. W. Baldwin" and City of Kingston, daily, at 4 p. m., during the season, from the foot of Harrison Street. By the "Mary Powell" at 3.20 p. m., from foot of Desbrosses Street, and by the "Ansonia," which leaves for Saugerties Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from the foot of Franklin Street. At Saugerties private carriages may be procured for the hotel. Rondout may be reached by rail via Hudson River Railroad from New York, or via the Erie & Wallkill Valley R. R. and West Shore R. R. from Jersey City.

FROM WEST HURLEY the railroad follows a westerly course passing Brodhead's Bridge where there are fine falls on the Esopus and an attractive view from the bluffs above the creek.

SHOKAN is picturesquely situated at a mountain gateway through which the Esopus rushes in rapids. "High Point

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

Mountain," 3,100 feet high, is seen to the southward. The valley here takes a more northerly course, and on the west side of the track is seen a group of fine summits. The northernmost is the Wittenberg, and the next Mt. Cornell. The walk to the summit of these peaks is a favorite one with mountain climbers.

AT BOICEVILLE the road reaches an elevation of 615 feet above tide-water.

MT. PLEASANT, 24 miles from Rondout, and 700 feet above the river, is the opening of the "Shandaken Valley," a mountain depression full of the most enchanting natural scenery.

PHENICIA, 27 miles from Rondout, and nearly 800 feet above the Hudson, is a place of considerable resort, and the point of departure for Hunter and Tannersville, through Stony Clove, a remarkable ravine, where it is said snow and ice can be found the year through.

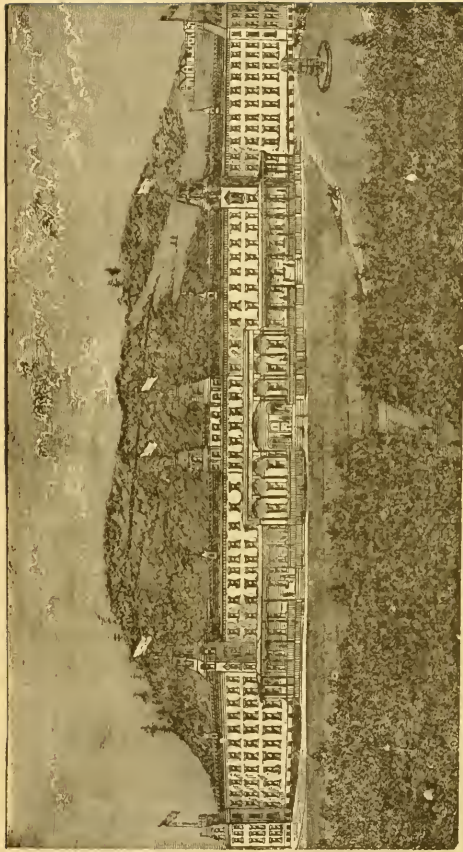
### THE TREMPER HOUSE

is a fine new hotel just at the entrance to Stony Clove. It is on a terrace 300 feet broad and 1,500 long, and almost between Slide Mountain and Hunter Mountain, two of the highest peaks in the Catskills. The hotel will accommodate 200 guests, and has every modern convenience, with pure water direct from a mountain spring carried to every floor. A carriage road ascends to the summit of Mt. Tremper, affording a superb view of Shandaken Valley, the Lake Mohonk Gap, Wittenberg, Cross Mountain and an assembly of mountains too many for enumeration here.

AT FOX HOLLOW the elevation is 990 feet. Before reaching the station a bridge is crossed at the entrance of Woodland Valley. On the northern side of the road are Mts. Sheridan and North Dome.

SHANDAKEN is 33 miles from the river, and 1,060 feet above it. Here passengers for West Kill, Lexington, and Jewett Heights leave the cars and take stages for their destinations.

BIG INDIAN (33 miles) is 1,202 feet above the river. A bridge here crosses the Esopus, from which a fine view is obtained up Big Indian Valley. This station is nearest to Slide Mountain, and thence parties usually start for the ascent of that peak. Carriages can go without especial difficulty within five miles of the summit, and here parties sometimes remain overnight. Dutch-



**THE NEW GRAND HOTEL.—In the Heart of the Catskills. Open from June 29th to October 1st.**

This magnificent Hotel, situated in the heart of the Catskills, is the popular mountain resort. Its superior location and accessibility, the even temperature and dryness of the atmosphere, the popular mountain resort. Its superior location and water and the home-like surroundings of the hotel, combine to the comfort and pleasure of the guests of this elegant mountain home. Only Hotel on Mountain Top, with Parlor Cars direct without change. **Billiards, Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court, Croquet and Base Ball Grounds on the Lawn. Perfect Draining, Excellent Water, etc. An Orchestra of superior excellence. A first-class Livery and Boarding Stable.**

Resident Physician and Pharmacy in the Hotel, also Telegraph and Post Office. News Stand, supplied with Daily Papers. For Descriptive Guide-Book, Diagrams of Rooms, etc., address,

**NEW GRAND HOTEL, Summit Mt. P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.**

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

ers is the name of the place. The view from Slide Mountain is one of the finest in the Catskills.

PINE HILL, 1,660 feet above the sea, is 39 miles from Rondout. Half a mile from Pine Hill station is the GUIGOU HOUSE. After passing over the grand Horseshoe curve the train reaches

GRAND HOTEL STATION, 1,886 feet above the Hudson River at Rondout, is the highest point on the Ulster and Delaware R. R.

### THE NEW GRAND HOTEL,

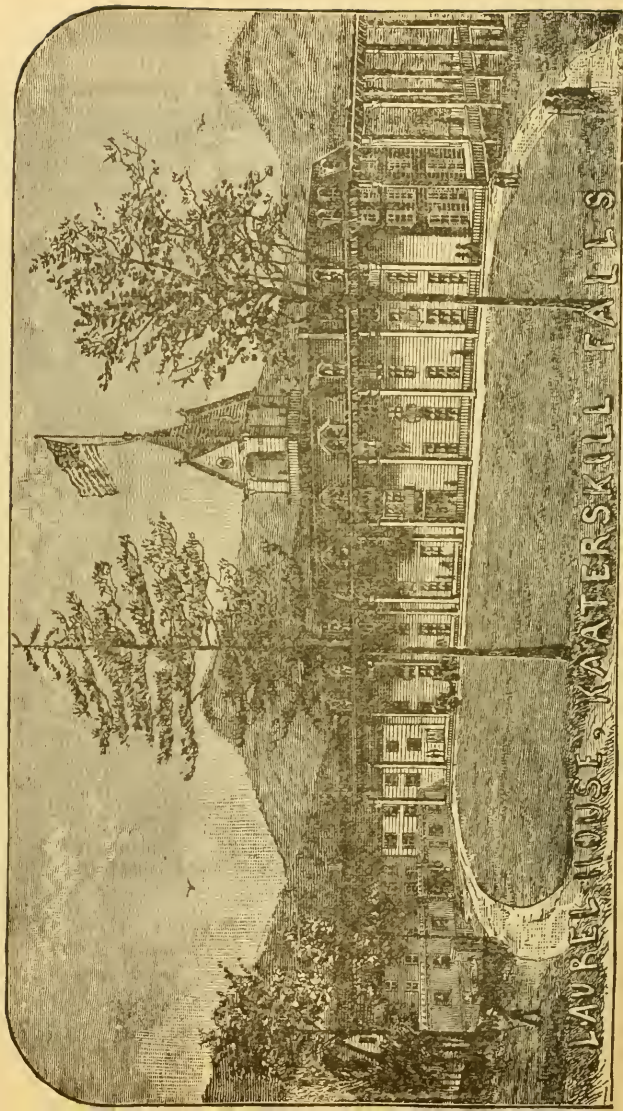
magnificent and imposing, stands on Summit Mountain, about one-eighth of a mile from the station, and 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is in a remarkably picturesque and healthy part of the mountains, and commands a view of marvelous beauty and grandeur. Summit Mountain is in the center of a group of peaks made celebrated by artists, writers and historic associations. Around it are the Panther Mountain, 4,000 feet high; the Belle Air Table and Slide Mountain, 4,220 feet high, the highest mountain in the Catskills, and whose crest pierces the clouds. The hotel was opened in 1881, and is one of the largest and finest hotels in the Catskills. It has a frontage of 650 feet, with spacious piazzas along the front of the main buildings. The house is elegantly furnished, and fitted up with all the modern conveniences of the best hotels of the world. Parlor cars run on the West Shore Railroad direct to the Grand Hotel Station.

### THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

is reached by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad to Kaaterskill station, thence by stage one mile. Or by the Catskill Mountain Railway from Catskill to Mountain House station, thence up the mountain by stage or by carriage all the way from Catskill.

### LAUREL HOUSE, J. L. SCHUTT, *Proprietor*,

is a spacious and excellent hotel, commanding magnificent views down the famous Kaaterskill Clove. The hotel has recently been greatly enlarged and improved by the introduction of modern improvements, such as gaslight, electric bells, hot and cold baths, etc. Six hundred feet of piazzas, commanding the grandest views of mountain scenery, surround the house. The famous Kaaterskill Falls and Clove, and many other of the most charming attractions of the "Catskills" are near the Laurel House. The great beauty of this locality is so well



LAUREL HOUSE, KATERSKILL FALLS



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

known, that a description is unnecessary. To the lovers of quiet, its secluded walks afford delightful retreats; while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—are remarkably beautiful. There is also good trout-fishing in the neighborhood. The Laurel House is reached by stages and carriages from Mountain House station of the Catskill Mountain R. R. from Catskill. Carriages and an authorized agent are also in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

PALENVILLE is at the lower entrance of Kaaterskill Clove. It is 10 miles by R.R. from Catskill village, 3 miles below the falls, and has a number of excellent hotels and boarding houses.

TANNERSVILLE is 15 miles from Catskill Village, high up in the Kaaterskill Clove, on the way to Hunter. It is surrounded on all sides by towering summits and wild ravines. The Stony Clove Railroad runs from Phoenicia to Tannersville Junction and Hunter through the famous Stony Clove. A branch runs to

### HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

This magnificent hotel, the finest mountain hotel in the world, stands on the summit of Kaaterskill Mountain, 3,000 feet above the sea, commanding the most extensive view of any hotel in the Catskill Mountains. The view embraces 60 miles of the Hudson River and Valley, High Peak and Round Top Mountains, Kaaterskill Clove, Sunset Rock, and many other noted and interesting objects. The hotel was first opened in 1881, having been constructed on the most improved of modern designs, with large elegant parlors, and suits of rooms for families and steam heat and open fire grates for dining halls and parlors. Elevators run to all the floors, while the rooms are supplied with gas, electric bells and elegant beds and furnishings. The surrounding park includes groves, lakes, lawn tennis and other play-grounds, with every means of enjoyment, billiard rooms, bowling alleys and telegraph offices are in the hotel, and the celebrated Germania Orchestra from Philadelphia, Wm. Stoll, Jr., leader furnishes music for hops and concerts throughout the season. The mountain drives are numerous and particularly charming. Hotel Kaaterskill is reached by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad from Rondout, N. Y., on the Hudson River to Phoenicia and the Stony Clove Railroad to Tannersville Junction, thence five miles by Kaaterskill R. R. to Hotel Kaaterskill.



CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,  
Near Laurel House. J. L. Schutt, Proprietor.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

HUNTER is about 4 miles west of Tannersville, and while it is a village of a somewhat more prominent character, possesses, in the main, similar natural advantages. The Hunter House, Breeze Lawn, and Central House may be mentioned as among the most prominent abiding places for summer visitors.

LEXINGTON is 9 miles from Hunter, and 10 miles from railway connections on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad. The O'Hara House and the Douglass House will be found comfortable stopping places.

WEST KILL, 4 miles from Lexington, is near Deep Hollow Gorge, in some parts of which the sun never shines.

CAIRO is 10 miles from Catskill, near Round Top Mountain, and facing the Hudson Valley. Merritt's Grand View House and the Webster House are among the principal hotels. The surroundings are highly picturesque and attractive.

FREEHOLD is a resort of considerable popularity. It is reached by stage from Catskill or Athens, and commands a very fine view of the mountain range. Black Head, 3,965 feet high, being the nearest and most conspicuous.

ACRA is on the road from Catskill northward. Mott's Sunside Farm is one of the resorts of the vicinity.

EAST WINDHAM is reached by a good road from Catskill. La-morean's Summit House is the principal hotel. From here it is said that the Adirondacks and White Mountains can at times be seen.

WINDHAM, a delightful village 25 miles from Catskill, is beautifully situated amid lovely mountain scenery. Reasonably good roads lead in all directions. The Windham House is one mile from the village.

JEWETT HEIGHTS is a small village in full sight of the Catskill range, and commanding a wide view of the Hudson. The Jewett Heights House is available for boarders.

PRATTSVILLE on Schoharie Hill, with well-shaded streets and the purest of mountain air. There is a daily line of stages from Catskill and from Stratton's Falls on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad. The village contains several excellent hotels and boarding houses.



CASCADE IN PLATTEKILL CLOVE.



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### HUDSON.

*Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., 115 m. fr. New York.*

HOTELS—*Worth House ; Mansion House.*

The City of Hudson is the capital of Columbia County, and occupies a site of great beauty, being built upon a promontory jutting into the Hudson River, and commanding the most extensive and charming views in every direction. The city extends up the slope of "Prospect Hill," which rises to a height of 200 feet. The elevation just below Hudson landing is Mount Merino. It is cultivated over almost its whole surface of 600 acres. Hudson, being at the head of ship navigation, was of great importance in the early commerce of the river, and it rapidly grew to be a place of considerable size and wealth. The "Claverack Creek," a romantic stream, is a little east of Hudson, and running northward, joins other streams, forming Columbiaville Creek.

The Hudson & Chatham Railway, leased by the Boston & Albany R.R. Co., has its western terminus here, and connects at Chatham with the Boston & Albany and Harlem Railways.

### ATHENS.

*Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., 115 m. fr. New York.*

This village, directly opposite Hudson, was originally fixed upon as the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal, but the project was abandoned. The inhabitants are largely engaged in ship-building and brick-making. The West Shore Railroad runs through West Athens, one mile west of Athens, with which it connects by stage. A ferry connects Athens with Hudson. Above Athens and Hudson, on the east side of the river, is Roger's Island, behind which the shipping of New York merchants was concealed during the Revolutionary War. At that time the island was densely wooded, and formed an effectual screen.

### COLUMBIAVILLE.

*Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., 119 m. fr. New York.*

On the west side of the river is a promontory, with a light house tower, which old river pilots call "Chaney Tinker," but which is now known as Four-mile Point. Directly opposite to this is the mouth of Columbiaville Creek, on which, a short distance from the river, are large flannel mills.





CASCADE OF HIGH ROCKS.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### COXSACKIE.

*Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y., 123 m. fr. New York.*

This village is on the west side of the river, and is a station of the West Shore Railway. Its name is derived from an Indian word signifying "cut banks." The chief occupations of the inhabitants are ship-building, farming and fishing. The headland nearly opposite is Newtown Hook.

### STUYVESANT.

*Stuyvesant, Columbia Co., N. Y., 125 m. fr. New York.*

Formerly Kinderhook Landing. The village of Kinderhook is 4 miles inland. Ex-President Martin Van Buren lived there for many years before his death.

### NEW BALTIMORE.

*New Baltimore, Albany Co., N. Y., 127 m. fr. New York.*

The chief business of this place is ship-building. There are several yards with complete sets of ways, etc. Schooners, sloops and barges are the craft which are built. The West Shore R. R. runs through the village.

### SCHODAC.

*Schodac, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 132 m. fr. New York.*

A small village on the east bank of the river. Good farming lands lie along the river, and the surrounding region is a pleasant rolling country. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "a meadow."

### COEYMAN'S.

*Coeyman's, Albany Co., N. Y., 132 m. fr. New York.*

This village is on the west bank of the river. Its name (pronounced Que-mans) is that of one of its early settlers. The range of mountains seen to the westward are the "Helderbergs."

Coeyman's is the junction of the Albany Branch with the main line of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway. The main line diverges northwestward to central New York and Buffalo.

A little below Coeyman's, near the west shore, is a high rocky island on which the boundaries of four counties meet, namely, Albany, Greene, Columbia and Rensselaer. This island was named by the Dutch "Beeren," or "Bear Island," and on its summit once stood the "Castle" of "Rensselaerstein," from whose wall Nicholas Kroon, the agent of Killian Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, compelled passing vessels to dip their colors and pay tribute, or take the chances of being sunk by the ordnance of the

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

fort. An amusing account of the whole difficulty between Governor Kieft of New Amsterdam, and the Patroon, is given in "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

### CASTLETON.

*Schodac, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 135 m. fr. New York.*

A small and compact village, built upon a steep hillside on the eastern bank of the river. The domes and spires of Albany, 9 miles distant, may be seen from this point.

Castleton Bar, formerly known as the "Overslaugh," has always been a serious impediment to navigation at this point. As early as 1790 State appropriations were made for the purpose of improving the channel, but all efforts were unavailing until the present system of dykes was commenced. A. Van Santvoord, Esq., of Albany, President of the Day Line of New York and Albany steamers, and other prominent citizens of Albany and Troy, had the subject brought before the State Legislature, and work was begun in 1863. In 1863 the United States Government assumed the work of completing the dykes, and they may now be seen stretching for several miles along the river, effectually accomplishing the purpose for which they were intended.

### GREENBUSH.

*Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 144 m. fr. New York.*

Is situated on the east side of the river opposite to Albany. Its population is largely made up of employés on the great railway lines which meet here from all parts of the Eastern States and from New York. Along the river bank, both above and below the village proper, handsome houses, and many pleasant-looking villas and cottages may be seen on the high bluff which rises beyond the alluvial flats that border the river. Greenbush is a translation of the old Dutch name, which was doubtless appropriate in its day. During the French War, in 1755, Greenbush was a military rendezvous, and again in 1812 the United States Government established extensive barracks whence troops were forwarded to the Canadian frontier.

## ALBANY.

*Albany Co., N. Y., 144 m. fr. New York. Pop. 90,758.*

*HOTELS.—Delavan House, Kenmore, Stanwix Hall, American and Brunswick.*

This city lies upon the west bank of the Hudson River, near the middle of the county, and embraces a strip of land about one and one half miles wide, extending thirteen and a half miles in a northwest direction, to the northern boundary of the county. Before incorporation it was known under the names of "Beverwyck," "William Stadt," and "New Orange." The seat of the State Government, originally fixed at New York City, was removed to this place in 1798. The early growth of the city was exceedingly slow; its population numbering less than 10,000 at the end of a century from its incorporation, which was in 1686. In 1714, when a century old, it contained only 3,329 inhabitants, nearly 500 of whom were slaves. Steam navigation, originated by Fulton on the Hudson in 1807, and the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, each gave powerful impulses to its growth, and in less than half a century it added more than 50,000 to its population. In 1875 the census report shows about 80,000. The whole city, comprised within the limits of Pearl, Steuben, and Beaver Streets, in 1676, was surrounded by wooden walls, with openings for musketry. There were six gates to the city, and the maintenance of these fragile defenses was the source of unceasing contention between the authorities and the inhabitants. A portion of these walls were remaining so late as 1812. They were thirteen feet in height, and made of timber about a foot square. The city has many handsome avenues, and the walks and drives about the city are exceedingly beautiful. A walk of half a mile from the city brings to view the verdure-clad mountains of Vermont and the towering Catskills. The first railroad in the State of New York, and the second in the United States, was opened from Albany to Schenectady in 1831. The commerce of Albany is considerable.

Besides the great natural means of communication which the river affords, in *Day Line* and *People's Line* of steamers, the city is connected with New York by three lines of railroad, the *Hudson River*, the *Harlem*, and the *West Shore*. The *New York*

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

*Central and West Shore Railroads* and the *Erie Canal* connect it with the Great Lakes. It communicates with Northern New York, Vermont, and Canada by the *Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s* and by way of Troy by the *Troy & Boston* railways, and by the Champlain Canal. By the *Boston and Albany Railway*, it communicates with the New England States, and by the *Albany and Susquehanna* division of the *Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R.* with Binghamton on the *Erie Railway*, and the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The Hudson River at Albany is crossed by two railroad drawbridges, each over 4,000 feet in length, one at the northern part of the city, now used entirely for freight trains, and the magnificent new iron bridge at the central part of the city, at the west end of which is the passenger depot for the city of Albany, and at the east end is the station for East Albany. The bridge cost nearly \$2,000,000.

The manufactures are extensive and varied. Its numerous *stove founderies* and *breweries* are on an immense scale. Seventy thousand barrels of ale are made annually at one brewery. The *workshops* of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad, at West Albany, give employment to more than two thousand persons. Its other manufactures are varied and extensive. The sales of barley amount to more than 2,000,000 bushels per annum, most of which is consumed by the brewers. *Lumber* is another very important article of trade. Albany is also one of the leading *cattle marts* of the country. The markets at Bull's Head, in New York, and at Brighton, near Boston, receive many of their supplies from here.

The *State buildings* include the new Capitol, a magnificent structure at the head of State Street, State Hall, State Library, Geological and Agricultural Hall, Normal School, and State Arsenal and Armory. The *City Hall* is an elegant structure, faced with Sing Sing marble, and surmounted by a gilded dome. The new post-office is being built on Broadway, at the foot of State Street, and when completed will be one of the finest post-offices in the State. The Albany County Almshouse is the magnificent brick building observed on the west bank of the Hudson just before reaching Albany. The Penitentiary in west part of the city. Besides Public Schools, the Educational Institutions are the *Albany Academy*, *Albany Female Academy*, *Albany Female Sem-*



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

nary, *Albany Institute*, and the *Albany Industrial School*. The public schools afford instruction to 20,000 children of both sexes, and are conducted at an annual expense of \$100,000. There are two *Christian Associations*, *Protestant* and *Catholic*, the former being the oldest institution of the kind in the United States. The *Dudley Observatory*, on an eminence in the northern border of the city, was incorporated April 2, 1852; it was founded through the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, who gave \$90,000 for its construction and endowment. The building, constructed in the form of a cross, is admirably arranged, and is furnished with some of the largest and finest instruments ever constructed. It has an extensive library attached. The *Albany Medical College* and the *Law School of the University of Albany* are on Eagle Street, and have all the facilities for teaching the respective sciences. The *Albany Almshouse*, *Insane Asylum*, and a *Fever Hospital* are located upon a farm of 116 acres, one and a half miles southwest of the city, and are under the management of the city authorities. The *Industrial School* building is located on the same farm. The *Albany City Hospital*, on Eagle Street, was incorporated in 1849. The *Albany Orphan Asylum*, on Washington Street, at the junction of the Western Turnpike, was incorporated in 1831; it was erected, as was the City Hospital, by private subscription; it is now aided by State funds. The *St. Vincent Orphan Asylum*, incorporated in 1849, is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The male department, two miles west of the Capitol, is under the charge of the Christian Brothers.

The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1640. A Lutheran Church existed in 1680. The first Protestant Episcopal Church (St. Peter's) was erected in 1715; it stood in the centre of State Street, opposite Chapel Street. The communion plate of this church was presented to the Onondagas by Queen Anne. The most costly edifices are the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Eagle and Lydius Streets, and the St. Joseph's (R. C.) Church.

Water is supplied to the city from Rensselaer Lake, about five miles west of the City Hall, and 225 feet above the level of the water of the Hudson. This lake covers thirty-nine acres, and its capacity is 180,000,000 gallons. A brick conduit conveys the

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

water to Bleecker Reservoir, on Patroon Street, whence it is distributed through the city. This reservoir has a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. The cost of the construction of these works was upwards of \$1,000,000.

The Delavan House, on Broadway, adjoining the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Depot, is one of the finest hotels in the country. It has long been celebrated for its excellent cuisine



and fine furnishings. It is kept by T. E. Roessle & Son, and its management is very efficient and remarkably popular.

The Hotel Kenmore is a new house, kept by Mr. Adam Blake and is situated on North Pearl Street, two blocks from the N. Y. Central R. R. Depot, and a short distance from the Capitol. It is fitted up in modern style, with elevator, hot and cold running water, and steam heaters; telephone connected with the office in each room. It is strictly first class in all respects.

Stanwix Hall is on Broadway, corner of Maiden Lane, less than one block from the New York Central and Hudson River and Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. Depot, and but a few steps from the steambot landings of the Day and People's Lines, and the centre of the business part of the city.



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## DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY

### Rensselaer & Saratoga Department.

*Albany to Rouse's Point, 208 miles. Albany to Rutland, via Saratoga Springs, 101 miles. Schenectady to Rutland, 85 miles. Troy to Rutland, via Eagle Bridge, 85 miles.*

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. now embraces the original Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, extending from Troy to Ballston, 25 miles; the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad, from Schenectady to Saratoga, 22 miles; the Albany and Vermont Railroad, from Albany to Albany Junction, 12 miles; the Saratoga and Whitehall and the Rutland and Whitehall Railroads, from Saratoga to Castleton, 54 miles; and the Troy, Salem, and Rutland Railroad, from Eagle Bridge to Rutland, 62 miles. It will be seen, by reference to the map, that these associated roads form portions of the great direct through routes from New York to Montreal, by the way of the valleys of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. This route also forms the avenue to the popular watering-places of Ballston, Saratoga, and Lake George, and is the great thoroughfare of summer pleasure travel. In going North from Albany and Troy the road affords two routes—one by way of Saratoga Springs, and one by way of Eagle Bridge; and passengers wishing to go to Rutland or, all the way by rail to Burlington, can take either route to suit their convenience or choice; but travelers for Lake George, Whitehall, or Ticonderoga, and Lake Champlain, should go *via* Saratoga Springs.

For *Lake George*, passengers change cars at Fort Edward, and pass through Glen's Falls by rail to Lake George, from whence steamers run down the Lake to Baldwin, and connect by a branch R. R. of four miles with the Lake Champlain steamers and the Champlain Division of the R. R. at Fort Ticonderoga; or take the cars to Fort Ticonderoga and



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

Baldwin, whence the Lake George steamers convey passengers to Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake House, and the various landings on Lake George.

Travelers not wishing to go *via* Lake George can make the connection direct with the Lake Champlain steamers at Fort Ticonderoga, and avoid the changes at Caldwell and Baldwin.

*For Montreal*, passengers go direct from Albany to Whitehall and over the new route on the west side of Lake Champlain, *via* Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, St. John's and Victoria Bridge, to Montreal, without change of cars.

By continuing through to Rutland, the route to Burlington and Montreal is made all the way by rail, with a change of cars at Rutland.

### Connections.

*At Albany* the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, besides its connections with the various lines of Hudson River steamers, connects also with the New York Central and Hudson River Railways for New York; with the Boston and Albany Railway for Boston; with the Albany and Susquehanna Railway for Binghamton, and with the New York Central Railway for Niagara and the West; with the West Shore Railway for New York.

*At Troy* connections are made with steamers on the river, with the New York Central and Hudson River Railways, and the Troy and Boston Railway.

*At Schenectady* the Schenectady branch from Saratoga and Ballston connects with the New York Central Railway and West Shore Railroad. The connection at this point is the most convenient one for travelers going West or coming from the West.

*At Saratoga Springs* the Adirondack Railroad connects for Luzerne, Thurman, North Creek, and the Adirondack Mt. Region.

*At Fort Edward* the Lake George Branch of the D. & H. C. Co.'s R. R. forms a part of the Lake George route above mentioned, route much patronized in the season of summer travel.

*At Whitehall* direct connection is made with the Champlain Division of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. for Fort Ticonderoga, where passengers can take the Lake Champlain steamers, or pursue the route to Montreal by rail. No change of cars is re-

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

quired between Albany and Montreal, and this forms the shortest and most direct route from New York to Montreal.

At Rutland both branches of this road intersect the Central Vermont Railroad for Burlington and all points north, and for Bellows Falls and the White Mountains and points east. The Harlem Extension R. R. also connects at this point—running South to Manchester, Bennington and Troy.

These numerous connections give to the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. the character of a great trunk route, and make it perhaps the most important of the Northern routes. Having connections with steamer lines, both north and south, it derives therefrom important advantages both for freight and passenger traffic not possessed by any other route between New York and Montreal.

### ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.

*Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y., 148 Miles from New York.*

One of the most beautiful rural cemeteries in the country abounding in romantic dells, shaded ravines, cascades, miniature lakes, rustic bridges over forest streams, &c. It is a place of rare picturesque beauty.

### WEST TROY.

*Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y., 150 Miles from New York.*

This place has important manufactories of woolen goods, bells, carriages, and various other articles. An extensive United States Arsenal, consisting of more than thirty buildings of brick and stone, is located here. Its grounds occupy about one hundred acres. It is the principal government manufactory of gun-carriages, machinery, equipments, ammunition, and military supplies.

### COHOES.

*Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y., 153 Miles from New York.*

An important manufacturing city on the Mohawk River. An extensive dam creates an immense water-power here, comprising the whole body of the Mohawk River, with a total descent of 102 feet. The railroad bridge across the Mohawk is 900 feet in length, and is in full view of the Cohoes Falls, about three fourths of a mile above. The river here flows over a rocky declivity 78 feet in height, of which 40 feet is a perpendicular.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

fall. The main fall is 900 feet wide, and the banks above and below are wild and precipitous. The Erie Canal rises by a series of 18 locks from the Hudson River, through the village of Cohoes, to the northerly part of the town of Watervliet, three miles above, at which point it crosses the river in a stone aqueduct, 1,137 feet long, 26 feet high, and resting on 26 piers. The products of the knitting and cotton mills, axe and edge tool, and other factories, amount to over \$2,000,000 per annum. In recent excavations made in the rocky bank of the Mohawk, for the foundation of a new mill, the fossil remains of a gigantic mastodon were discovered. The Harmony Mills Co. of Cohoes have liberally donated this interesting relic of the earth's ancient history to the State collection at Albany. It is considered as the most perfect skeleton of the mastodon ever discovered.

### WATERFORD.

*Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 154 Miles from New York Hotel, Morgan House.*

This township was formed from that of Half Moon in 1816. It occupies the angle formed by the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, the village itself being near the point where the two unite. An almost perpendicular range of slate cliffs extends along the Mohawk for some distance from its mouth. Falls in both rivers furnish an excellent water-power.

The Hudson River was bridged at this point in 1804. The original bridge, however, was removed in 1812, and the present structure erected in its place.

### ALBANY JUNCTION.

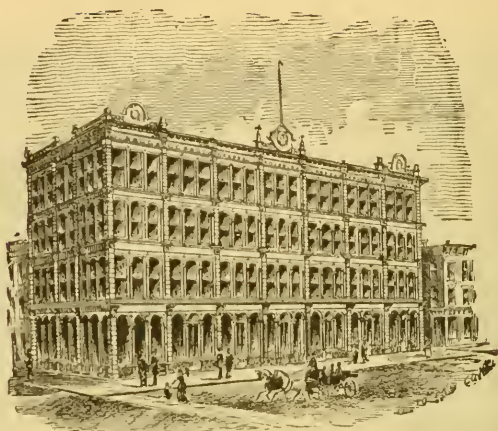
*Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 155 Miles from New York.*

At this place the Albany division unites with the main road from Troy. The railroad now runs along between the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, on an interval about half a mile in width for several miles.



*Fleischmann's,*  
VIENNA MODEL BAKERY AND CAFÉ,  
Broadway cor. 10th Street.

# THE TROY TIMES.



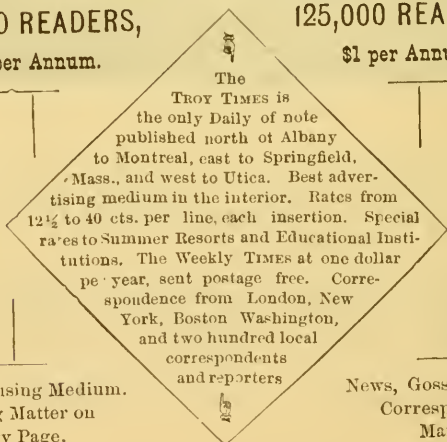
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## TROY.

Population, 56,747.

*Rensselaer County, N. Y., 150 miles from New York.*

HOTELS.—*Troy, American and Mansion.*

THIS city is principally located upon an alluvial flat, three fourths of a mile wide, between the Hudson River and the high bluffs which bound it on the east. The bluff directly east of the city is known as Mount Ida, and that on the northeast as Mount Olympus. Mount Ida is principally composed of clay, and has been the scene of several destructive land-slides. Poesten Kil and Wynant's Kil, breaking through these hills in narrow ravines, form a series of cascades which afford an excellent water-power. The city charter was granted April 12, 1816. A terrible fire in 1862 destroyed forty acres of its dwellings, which, with the other property destroyed, amounted to not less than \$3,000,000, half being covered by insurance.

The city contains a very handsome court-house of Sing-Sing marble, wide and well-paved streets, planted with shade-trees, extensive water-works, gas-works, and other improvements usual in a prosperous modern city. The *Troy water-works* were built by the city in 1833-1834, and have since been extended. The water is drawn from the Piscawin Creek, and the reservoir is sufficiently high to raise it to the top of most of the houses.

There are twenty-two factories operated by water-power, a part of which is afforded by a dam thrown across the Hudson, which also renders the river above navigable for canal-boats. Numerous iron-foundries and machine-shops afford employment to large numbers of the inhabitants. Some of these are of great magnitude, and in the aggregate employ 3,000 men. The establishment of Messrs. Winslow, Griswold & Holley, where the Bessemer cast-steel is manufactured, is the largest of the kind in the United States. The famous original "Monitor" was constructed by these gentlemen; they also had a contract subsequently to build six other iron-clad vessels. The Troy horseshoe, railroad-spike, and nail manufactory is one of the largest in the

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

State. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods is also conducted on a large scale. The railway-car manufactory here is the largest in the State. Paper, hosiery, carriages, clothing, shirts collars, mathematical instruments, etc., are largely manufactured. Breweries, distilleries, flour and grist-mills, are many in number.

The educational institutions, besides the public schools, are the *Troy Academy*, incorporated in 1834; the *Troy Female Seminary*, first established at Middlebury, Vt., in 1813, removed to Waterford in 1819, and thence to this place in 1821, incorporated in 1837. This institution gained a national reputation under the charge of Mrs. Emma Willard. Upwards of 7,000 pupils have been educated here. The *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*, organized in 1824, was endowed by Stephen Van Rensselaer. It was formed for the purpose of teaching the application of mathematics to civil engineering and the natural sciences. Next to West Point this institute has the best reputation in its special departments of any school in America. The *Troy Lyceum of Natural History* was incorporated in 1820. *St. Peter's College* is built on Mount St. Vincent. The college building, in process of erection, was destroyed by a land-slide in 1859; has since been rebuilt. *St. Joseph's Academy* was founded in 1842.

The charitable institutions are many. The *Troy Hospital*, in the care of the Sisters of Charity, was incorporated in 1851. The *Marshall Infirmary*, incorporated in 1851, was built at an expense of \$35,000, which was donated by Benj. Marshall, Esq. The *Troy Orphan Asylum*, incorporated in 1835, situated on Grand Division street, is built of brick, and supported by private donations and State appropriations. Children between three and nine years are received, and dismissed at ten, when suitable situations can be obtained. *St. Mary's Orphan Asylum*, connected with St. Mary's Church (R. C.), is under the care of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity. The *Warren Free Institute*, a school for indigent female children, was incorporated in 1846. It was endowed by the Warren family. A free church for the pupils and their parents is connected with the Institute.

Troy being at the head of tidal waters, steamers run to it daily. Besides the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, and the Champlain, giving water communication of vast extent, railroads connect the

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

city with every part of the country. The Union Railway Depot is used for the joint accommodation of the great railroads that center here, viz : the New York Central and Hudson River (uniting at Schenectady with the other branch from Albany), the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R., the Troy and Boston Railways, the two latter running northerly through Eastern New York and Western Vermont and connecting with roads to Plattsburgh, Burlington, Montreal, etc. The Central Vermont R. R. forms a direct connection here for Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal, etc. The Troy and Boston Railway forms a direct route to Boston *via* Hoosac Tunnel, the longest tunnel in the world.

### GREEN ISLAND.

*Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y. 151 miles from New York.*

This island is about one mile long and half a mile wide; it lies in the Hudson River, its upper end being opposite to the mouth of the Mohawk River. The surface of the island is generally level. Most of the buildings which stand upon it are railroad machine-shops or factories of some kind. The lower end of the island is opposite the city of Troy, with which it is connected by bridges. The track of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway runs from end to end of the island. It was occupied as a camp during the revolution by the Americans under General Gates.

### MECHANICVILLE.

*Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 162 miles from New York.*

An incorporated village, lying partly in Half Moon, but principally in Stillwater. Population 1,500. It has extensive manufactories of linen thread and paper. The township of Stillwater contains the battlegrounds of "Bemis Heights," where the engagements were fought which resulted in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates in 1777. Railroad connections are made at Mechanicville with the Hoosac Tunnel route to Boston and the East and the West. Express trains leaving Buffalo late in the evening, connect here for train arriving at Saratoga in time for breakfast the next morning. An express train leaving Saratoga about 9 P. M. connects here with express train for the West, via West Shore R. R. and Erie Railroad.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### ROUND LAKE.

*Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 168 m. fr. New York. HOTEL—Wentworth.*

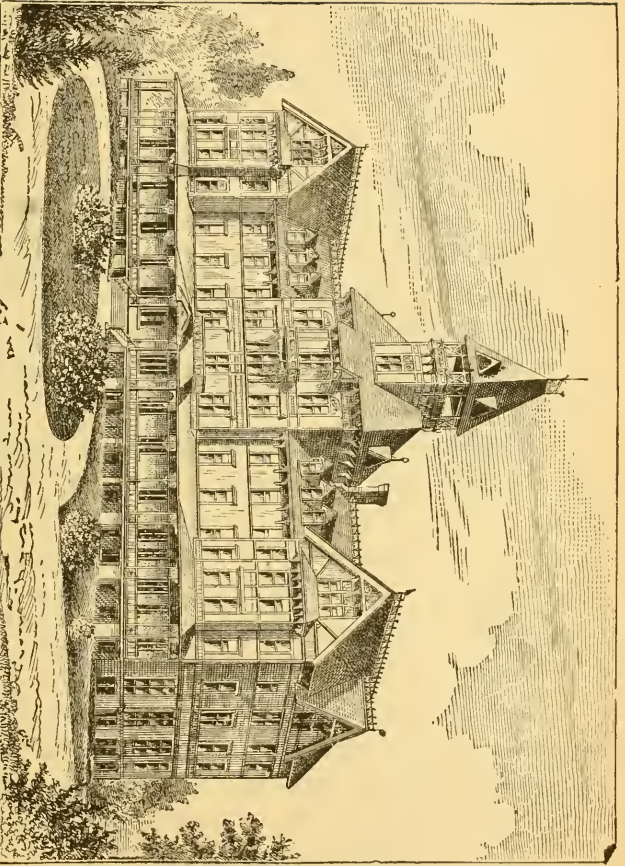
In the large and beautiful grove near the depot is located the celebrated camp-meeting ground of the Methodist Church. The grounds contain about 200 acres, mostly gravel loam, entirely free from malaria, covered with more than forty varieties of stately trees. The hemlocks, pines and cedars give the atmosphere a peculiar and invigorating "Adirondack odor."

Round Lake is less than five minutes' walk east of the grove, and is one of the most lovely of the many for which New York is so justly famous. It is well stocked with fish, and has an abundant supply of row-boats. Boating, bathing, fishing and driving afford ample amusement for the visitors. There is a good livery.

There are about two hundred cottages on the ground, and the number is rapidly increasing. All of them are neat, commodious structures, and many of them are models of elegance and beauty. In addition to these permanent summer structures, any required number of tents are supplied for the more transient guests. Besides the cottages, there are a number of other buildings on the grounds, used for the post-office, book and news store, telegraph office and telephone communication. Beside these, it has a most convenient and beautiful *preaching stand*, surrounded by well arranged, comfortable seats, for thousands of hearers. This beautiful stand is located in the centre of this "*city among the trees.*"

The water at Round Lake is brought to the grounds from a pure spring, and supplied, in the greatest abundance, both for ordinary use and fountain adornments.

The greatest interest and value are added to the other attractions of this summer resort by its MINERAL WELL. After sinking a shaft about fourteen hundred feet, an abundance of water, of the most valuable quality, was obtained. A scientific analysis shows it to be composed of chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, bicarbonate of LITHIA, bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of lime, and carbonic acid. Numerous and most unequivocal testimonials of striking cures, effected by this water, have been given. In pleasantness of taste and medicinal qualities, it is said to be unsurpassed by any of the famous waters of *Saratoga*. CAPT. J. D. ROGERS, *Supt.*, Round Lake, N.Y.



**HOTEL WENTWORTH, Round Lake, N. Y.—W. S. BALCH, Lessee and Sole Manager.**  
First-Class Accommodations for nearly one hundred Guests.



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## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### BALLSTON SPA. Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

175 Miles from New York.

HOTELS—*Sans Souci and Medbury's.*

BALLSTON SPA is the shire town of Saratoga County, and contains the County Court-House, Jail, and other public buildings. The village has a population of 4,000, is incorporated, and has several fine churches and good schools. It contains but few manufacturing establishments. The general appearance is very pleasant, and it possesses many attractions as a summer resort. It is beautifully adorned with a variety of shade trees, and its streets and residences are remarkably neat and attractive. It has long been celebrated for its mineral springs. The principal ones already developed are the Artesian Lithia, Sans Souci Boiling, Washington, Franklin, and New Corporation. The waters are quite similar in chemical properties to those of Saratoga, and are, doubtless, drawn from the same natural medicinal reservoir; but the comparative value of the Ballston Waters with those of Saratoga, as medicinal agents, is said to be greater, as their mineral properties are greater in quantity.

Mineral springs have long been known at this place, and as far back as 1792, Benj. Douglas, father of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, built a log-house near the "*Old Spring*," for the accommodation of invalids and visitors.

#### The Artesian Lithia Spring.

The water of this remarkable spring is shown to be richer in valuable remedial agents than any other water found in Saratoga County, and to surpass in excellence all the waters found in other parts of the United States. Flowing from a depth of six hundred and fifty feet, through a tube bored into the solid rock, it is not diluted or contaminated by surface water, as is generally the case with shallow springs.

Its medical properties partake of the most celebrated Springs of the world, and, in fact, combine the ingredients of all the principal ones in Europe and America. It is very strongly impregnated with *that valuable mineral, Lithia, which is so effectual in dissolving the Chalk, or Limestone and Urate deposits in RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and GRAVEL*, and has been successfully used by hundreds in these diseases, with quick and telling effect; as also in KIDNEY

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

DISEASE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CONSTIPATION and PILES, and has proved itself a perfect panacea for these difficulties.



The large quantities of Lithia, Bromine, and Iodine which it contains, specially recommend it to the attention of every Physician.

ANALYSIS BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER, Ph.D.

*School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y., April 21, 1868.*

Chloride of Sodium.....	750.030 gr.	Sulphate of Potassa.....	0.520 gr.
Chloride of Potassium....	33.276 "	Phosphate of Soda.....	0.050 "
Bromide of Sodium.....	3.843 "	Biborate of Soda.....	trace.
Iodide of Sodium.....	0.124 "	Alumina.....	0.077 "
Fluoride of Calcium .....	trace.	Silica.....	0.761 "
Biearbonate of Lithia ....	7.750 "	Organic Matter.....	trace.
Biearbonate of Soda.....	11.928 "		
Biearbonate of Magnesia...	189.602 "	Total per gal. (231 cub. in.)	1233.246
Biearbonate of Lime.....	23.176 "		
Biearbonate of Strontia...	0.867 "	Carbonic Acid Gas....	426.114 cub. in.
Biearbonate of Baryta....	3.881 "	Density .....	1.0159 "
Biearbonate of Iron.....	1.5e1 "	Temperature.....	52 deg. F.

The Water is carefully and securely bottled, and packed in boxes of four-dozen Pints, and will bear transportation to any part of the world. To prevent imposition the corks are marked thus: ARTESIAN SPRING CO., BALLSTON, N. Y.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### The Sans Souci Hotel

Is a very large hotel situated in the center of the village, on its main street, and will accommodate about 300 guests. It is open only in summer, from June 1st to October, of each year. An attractive feature is the beautiful lawn connected with the hotel, comprising two acres, which has been arranged and laid out with great care and attention, so as to provide amusement, pleasure and comfort for the guests. It affords the advantages of the new

#### Sans Souci Spouting Spring,

which is situated in the hotel grounds. It was opened up from the old original Ballston Spring vein, and, by a careful analysis, its waters prove superior to *any* of the renowned springs of Saratoga. It presents the double aspect of a boiling and spouting spring. The shaft was sunk, in 1872, to a depth of 693 feet, through a solid limestone rock, when it penetrated a cavern, supposed to be about four or five feet deep, from which the water is forced up by a pressure of carbonic acid gas about twenty-four pounds to the square inch at the surface. It is particularly valuable on account of the Lithia Salts, Bromine, and Iodine, which it contains, and which are highly beneficial in cases of *Gout*, *Rheumatism*, and kindred diseases.

ANALYSIS BY MAURICE PERKINS, A.M., M.D.

*Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.*

Chloride of Sodium.....	572.306 gr.	Silica.....	1.140 gr
Chloride of Potassium....	5.680 "	Bicarbonate of Baryta.....	1.790 "
Bromide of Sodium.....	1.055 "	Bicarbonate of Strontia.....	trace.
Iodide of Sodium.....	.620 "	Chloride of Rubidium.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	4.757 "		
Bicarbonate of Lithia ....	11.793 "	Total.....	986.345
Phosphate of Lime.....	3.175 "	in a U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches.	
Bicarbonate of Lime..	193.179 "		
Bicarbonate of Magnesia..	181.106 "	Carbonic Acid Gas.....	538.074 cubic inch.
Bicarbonate of Iron.....	9.239 "	Density.....	1.015 " "
Alumina.....	trace.	Temperature.....	50° Fahr.

We append a few words from the *Ballston Journal* of May, 1875, which alludes to the Sans Souci hotel and reminiscences of its past glories: "The Sans Souci has a history. When first opened, in 1804, it was the largest and best appointed hotel in the country. It immediately became the resort of health-seekers, tourists, fashionables, politicians, statesmen, jurists, and merchant princes. Year after year, Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy,

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

Silas Wright, Edwin Crosswell, Ambrose L. Jordan, Enos T. Throop, Wm. C. Bouck, Daniel Cady, Ambrose L. Spencer, Azariah C. Flagg, John C. Spencer, Aaron Hackley, Michael Hoffman, and hundreds more of eminent men and high officials in every State of the Union came here and booked themselves, not for a week, but for two or three months, their families sharing with them the recreations and pleasures of the season.

"Those were golden years in the glorious olden time, when our village offered not half the inducements which now make it attractive. It had then the best mineral waters in the country; it has them now. It had then rural scenery unrivaled in variety and beauty; it has that scenery now, only of wider expanse, and more diversified by forest and glen, hill and plain, lake and stream. It had then the usual facilities of a country village; it has now all the modern advantages of the city. It had the most famous hotel in the country for summer visitants; it has now, in the remodeled Sans Souci, an edifice altogether superior to its former glory, whose proprietor is determined to recover its former popularity, and who will spare no means to make it a most desirable resort to those who wish to avoid extremes of fashion and extravagance of expenditure."

Around Ballston are many beautiful drives, as the country is diversified with hills, lakes and beautiful streams. Three miles to the east is Saratoga Lake, a beautiful sheet of water; and to the south, Lake Ballston, about the same distance from the village. A little south of Lake Ballston is Round Lake, about which are the grounds of the National Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Church. Along the banks of the Kayaderosseras River as it winds through its beautifully shaded valley, with sharply-cut bank on either side, is a delightful drive. A new avenue, 80 feet wide, has recently been opened between Ballston and Saratoga Springs, six miles distant, running through the region of the group of pulsating springs, including the celebrated Geyser and Glacier Spouting Springs. This is one of the most popular drives, as it connects these two celebrated watering places.

Ballston and Saratoga are connected by almost hourly trains of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. during the fashionable season, thus enabling visitors to enjoy the gayety of Saratoga without being subject to the inconvenience of crowded hotels



SCHENECTADY BRANCH OF RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA R. R.

SCHENECTADY.

*Schenectady County, N. Y., 17 Miles from Albany. 22 Miles from Saratoga Springs. From Buffalo, 281. Hotels.—Gice's, Carley (late Eagle).*

THE site of this city is a tract purchased from the Indians by the agent of the Rensselaer estate. The settlement was commenced in 1661. It is situated on the Mohawk, and on the borders of one of the finest intervals in the State. In 1690 it contained eighty houses. On the 8th of February in that year, about three hundred French and Indians entered the Palisades which surrounded the city at the unguarded portals, and fired the dwellings, and attacked the slumbering inmates. Most of the dwellings were destroyed; and the inhabitants who were not carried off, rushing from their beds to escape the savages, perished in the snow. Only a few reached Albany, the nearest shelter. In 1795 Schenectady was made the head-quarters of the "Western Navigation Company," organized to navigate the Mohawk River to Oneida Lake. It was incorporated as a city in 1786. Besides a considerable amount of trade, which is now carried on here by means of the canal and the railways which center here, the people are largely engaged in various manufactures, among which are included machinery, cotton, carriages, agricultural implements, and various utensils, implements, etc. The engine-houses and repair-shops of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co. are very extensive, and one of the largest locomotive manufacturing factories in the country is located here. This is a great market for broom corn, a staple product of the valley.

Union College, incorporated in 1795, was first erected in the city, but now graces an eminence on its eastern boundary, and commands a fine view for many miles up and down the Mohawk valley. The first college building was erected in 1814. It is largely endowed by grants from the State, and by private contributions. The college has attained a high reputation under the presidency of Dr

Nott, Dr. Hickok, and its present president, Dr. Potter. Aid is furnished to students of limited means from the State Fund, without reference to what profession they propose to follow. Through the liberality of E. C. Delavan, Esq., the "Wheatley Collection" of minerals and shells was secured for the college at a cost of \$10,000. A department of civil engineering and analytical chemistry has been organized, affording ample facilities in this direction. Union College is the *alma mater* of the Hon. W. H. Seward, and many other distinguished statesmen, and men of science and letters. The public schools are well conducted.

The *Vale Cemetery Association* was organized in 1858. The cemetery contains fifty acres, and is located in a beautiful vale on the border of the city. It is covered with native pines, and is tastefully laid out and ornamented.

Passengers from Schenectady to Saratoga are now conveyed without change of cars at Ballston Spa, as formerly, and travelers going west from Saratoga will find this the most direct route connecting with the New York Central R. R. at Schenectady.

# SARATOGA SPRINGS.

*Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y.*

182 Miles from New York.

The village of *Saratoga Springs* is approached by rail from the south-west, and but little of the village can be seen from the railroad. It is somewhat irregularly laid out, and many of its streets are pleasantly shaded. The land on which the village proper stands is sufficiently level to render all parts of the place of easy access on foot or in a carriage, and yet is broken into low, rolling hills, so that the monotony of a dead level is pleasantly relieved. The population is about 9,000 during the winter, and rather more than double that number at almost any given time during the summer. Saratoga County, near the center of which are the Springs, is bounded on the south and east by the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, along whose banks are a variety of picturesque drives leading through scenery, interesting from its intrinsic beauty as well as for its historic associations.

Near the central part of the village, and overlooked by many of the principal buildings and hotels, is a shallow valley, beneath which, deep in the bowels of the earth, is one of the most wonderful of Nature's laboratories. There she prepares solutions of various medicinal and mineral substances with a subtle power of combination which no chemistry has been able successfully to imitate, and sends the different solutions to the surface of the earth by channels which reach the light within a few rods of one another, yet discharge waters distinct in constituents, various in medicinal effects, and uniform in temperature.

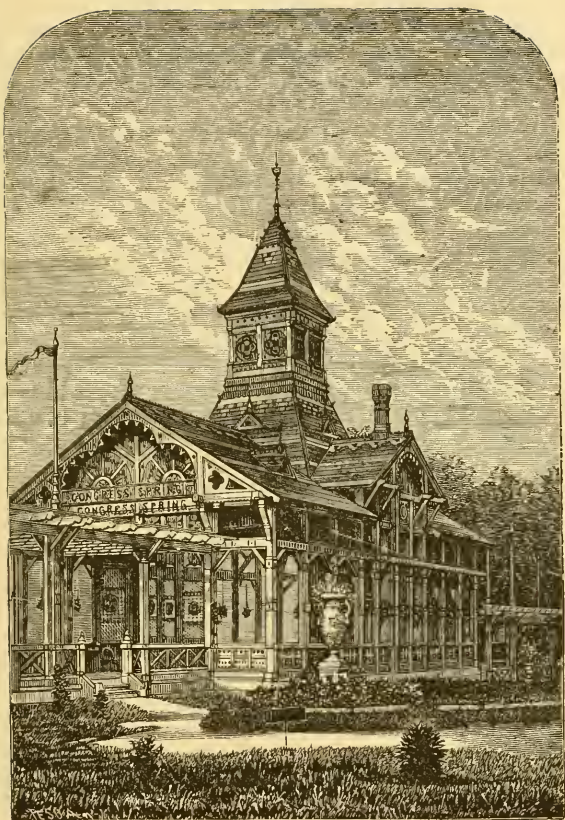
We cannot wonder that, in an age which believed in a plurality of gods, mineral springs were regarded with mingled fear and veneration. We have very ancient accounts of such springs, which were valued for their natural and worshipped for their supernatural properties. Greek and Roman, and even Hebrew and Chaldaic writers, mention charmed fountains whose waters cured disease and almost restored the dead to life. The fabled fountain of eternal youth doubtless had its origin in the bubbling waters of some mineral spring, as well as in the fancy of the poet who first gave it a name. Even in the time of our Saviour, the Pool of Bethesda was famous and was visited by invalids from all Palestine.

## Congress Spring.

This spring is located in Congress Spring Park, opposite the southern end of Congress Hall. There is an artistic and very beautiful pavilion built over it to protect visitors from sun and rain. The principal entrance to the spring-house is at the grand entrance to the Park, near Broadway. On entering the Park, turn to the left, pass along the arbor-like colonnade to the pavilion about the spring, where seats are provided, and the spring water, drawn by a novel process, is served upon small tables by the attendants. Visitors will find this method of obtaining the waters far more agreeable than the old way followed at the other springs, as they can partake leisurely while seated, without being jostled by the crowd, and enjoy the beautiful view of the Park and the delightful music by the Park Band. By descending a few steps to the east, along the colonnade to the *café*, hot coffee and other refreshments may be obtained at moderate prices. The waters of the Congress and Columbian springs are supplied free to all visitors of the Park. Admission to the Park is regulated by tickets, for which a merely nominal charge is made. All the attractions of the Park are open to visitors who pay the entrance fee.

Congress Spring is more generally known and used than any of the other Saratoga springs, and has probably effected more cures of the diseases for which its waters are a specific, than any other mineral spring in America. It was discovered in 1792. The waters were first bottled for exportation in 1823, by Dr. John Clarke, of New York, who purchased the spring from the Livingston family, who held it under an ancient grant. The property was purchased of Dr. Clarke's executors in 1865, by the Congress Spring Company, the present proprietors.

The medicinal effects of Congress water have been tested for nearly a century, and its use is prescribed by physicians, with the utmost confidence, after long knowledge of its great efficacy, and the entire comfort and safety with which it may be used. To professional men and others whose occupations are sedentary, and to all sufferers from the various forms of bilious disorders, it is invaluable. It contains of the laxative salts (chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of magnesia) enough to render its effects certain



CONGRESS SPRING PAVILION.

ERECTED, 1876.



## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

without the addition or use of cathartic drugs; and it produces free and copious evacuations without in any manner debilitating the alimentary canal or impairing the digestive powers of the stomach. At the same time it does not contain an excess of those salts, the presence of which in the cruder mineral waters, native and foreign, often renders them drastic and irritating, producing very serious disorders.

In connection with a recent analysis of Congress Spring, Prof. C. F. Chandler remarks, that "the superior excellence of this water is due to the fact that it contains, in the most desirable proportions, those substances which produce its agreeable flavor and satisfactory medicinal effects--neither holding them in excess nor lacking any constituent to be desired in this class of waters. As a *cathartic* water, its almost entire freedom from iron should recommend it above all others, many of which contain so much of this ingredient as to seriously impair their usefulness." Prof. Chandler also remarks, that a comparison of his analysis with that by Dr. JOHN H. STEEL, in 1832, proves that the Congress water still retains its original strength, and all the virtues which established its well-merited reputation.

### ANALYSIS OF CONGRESS SPRING WATER,

BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

Chloride of Sodium.....	400.444 grains.	Bromide of Sodium.....	8.559 grains.
Chloride of Potassium...	8.049 "	Iodide of Sodium.....	0.138 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia...	121.757 "	Sulphate of Potassa. ...	0.889 "
Bicarbonate of Lime....	143.399 "	Phosphate of Soda.....	0.016 "
Bicarbonate of Lithia....	4.761 "	Silica .....	0.840 "
Bicarbonate of Soda....	10.775 "	Fluoride of Calcium, }	each a trace.
Bicarbonate of Baryta..	0.928 "	Biborate of Soda, }	
Bicarbonate of Iron....	0.340 "	Alumina, }	
Bicarbonate of Strontia, a trace.		Total. ....	700.895 grains.
Carbonic Acid Gas.....	392,289 cubic inches.		

It should be remembered that this water is never sold in barrels. Genuine Congress water is sold only in bottles. In this form it is sent to almost every part of the world, and its name is a household word.

## Columbian Spring.

This Spring is located in Congress Spring Park, just west of the park entrance and a little nearer Broadway. It is covered by a beautiful and artistic pavilion, and is approached through the park entrance to the right, or down a few steps from Broadway, opposite Columbian Hotel. The Spring is owned by the Congress Spring Company. It is a fine chalybeate mineral water, and possesses singularly active properties in certain diseases.

It is said to be especially valuable in liver complaints, dyspepsia, erysipelas, and all cutaneous disorders. As a tonic water for frequent use, no spring in Saratoga is so popular as the Columbian.

The water is recommended to be drank in small quantities frequently during the day, generally *preceded* by the use of the cathartic waters taken before breakfast. Only from one-half to one glass should be taken at a time. When taken in large quantities, or before breakfast, a peculiar headache is experienced.

The proper use of this water will strengthen the tone of the stomach, and tend to increase the red particles of the blood which, according to Liebeg, perform an important part in respiration. Though containing but 5.58 grains of iron in each gallon, this water has a perceptible iron taste in every drop. Is it much to be wondered at, then, that a mineral which has so great a power of affecting the palate should possess equally potent influence upon the whole system? The happy medicinal effects of these iron waters seem to consist, to some extent, in the minute division of the mineral properties, so that they are readily taken into the system. The water is exported largely, and descriptive pamphlets, containing full directions for drinking the water, may be obtained at the Company's office opposite Congress Spring.

## ANALYSIS OF COLUMBIAN WATER, BY PROF. E. EMMONS.

Specific gravity 1007.3. Solid and gaseous contents as follows:

Chloride of Sodium....	267.00 grains.	Carbonate of Lime.....	68.00 grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda....	15.40 "	Carbonate of Iron.....	5.58 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	46 71 "	Silex.....	2.05 "
Hydriodate of Soda.....	2.06 "	Hy'o-Bro'ate of Pot.	scarcely a trace.
Solid contents in a gallon.....	407.30 grains.		
Carbonic Acid Gas.....	272.06 inches.		
Atmospheric Air.....	4.50 "		
			276.56 inches.

### The Empire Spring.

This spring, one of the best in Saratoga, is located in the north part of the shallow valley that runs through the village. To reach it from Congress Hall, follow Broadway north to the first street north of Town Hall; then to the right, then left, through Front street, down the hill, to the large bottling-house at the foot of the hill. This spring is in a pavilion before the building. For full information concerning this spring, call at the office.

Although the existence of mineral water in this locality was known for a long time, it was not until 1846 that any one thought it worth the necessary expense of excavation and tubing. The rock was struck twelve feet below the surface of the earth, and so copious was the flow of water that the tubing proved to be a work of unusual difficulty. When once accomplished, the water flowed in great abundance and purity. It soon attracted the attention of medical men, and was found to possess curative properties which rendered it available in diseases which had not before been affected by Saratoga waters. It has proved itself adapted to a wide range of cases, especially of a chronic nature, and its peculiar value is recognized by eminent medical men. Its general properties closely resemble the Congress, although from the presence of a larger quantity of magnesia in the Congress water, the operation of the latter is perhaps somewhat more pungent.

The Empire Spring water is a great favorite with many people, being preferred for its mild but positive medicinal effects.

#### ANALYSIS OF EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

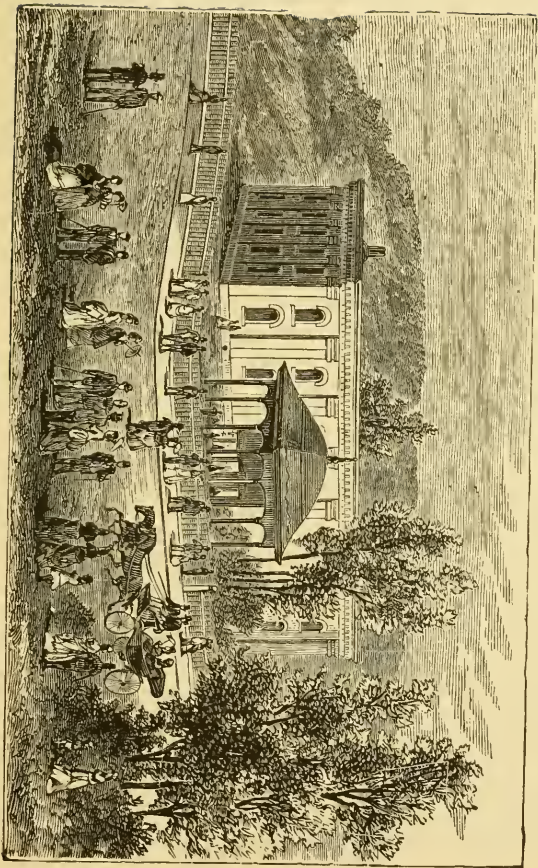
BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

Chloride of Sodium...506.630 grains.	Bromide of Sodium.... 0.266 grains.
Chloride of Potassium 4.292 "	Iodide of Sodium..... 0.006 "
Bicarb. of Magnesia... 42.953 "	Sulphate of Potassa... 2.769 "
Bicarbonate of Lime ..109.656 "	Phosphate of Soda... 0.023 "
Bicarbonate of Lithia. 2.080 "	Silica..... 1.145 "
Bicarbonate of Soda.. 9.022 "	Alumina ..... 0.418 "
Bicarbonate of Baryta 0.075 "	Fluoride of Calcium, }
Bicarbonate of Iron... 0.793 "	Biborate of Soda, } each a trace.
Bicarbonate of Strontia, a trace.	Organic Matter, }

Total..... 680.436 grains.  
Carbonic Acid..... 344.699 cubic in.

EMPIRE SPRING.



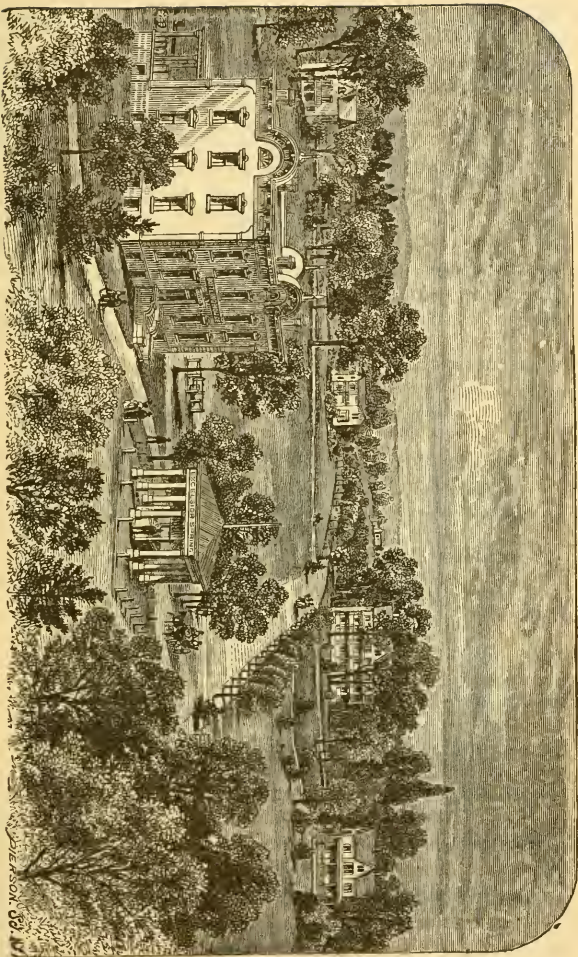
### Excelsior Spring,

Is found in a beautiful valley, amid picturesque scenery, about a mile east of the town hall, and near the centre of Excelsior Park. The principal park entrance is on Lake Avenue, half a mile from Circular street, or we may approach it by Spring Avenue, which will lead us past most of the principal springs, and the Loughberry Water Works with its famous Holly Machinery, by which the village is supplied with an abundance of the purest water from the Excelsior Lake. Leaving the Water Works, we see just before us, as the avenue bends towards the Excelsior Spring, the fine summer hotel known as the Mansion House. Surrounded by its grand old trees and beautiful lawn, it offers an inviting retreat from the heat and dust of our crowded cities.

The spring is covered by a very tasteful pavilion, which will be noticed just east of the little stream, and in front of the large bottling house beside the grove. The Union Spring is a little northwest of the Excelsior, and but a few steps removed. This valley, in which these two springs are situated, was formerly known as the "Valley of the Ten Springs," but the present owners, after grading and greatly beautifying the grounds, changed its name in honor of the spring to Excelsior Park.

The Excelsior Spring has been appreciated for its valuable qualities by some of the oldest visitors of Saratoga for at least half a century. Many noted cures, among the older residents of the town, were effected by the use of this water before it was introduced to the general public. The water, however, was not much known to the public until 1859, when Mr. H. H. Lawrence, the former owner, and grandfather of the present proprietor, retubed the Spring in the most thorough manner—the tubing extending to a depth of fifty-six feet, eleven of which are in the solid rock. By this improvement the water flows with all its properties undeteriorated, retaining from source to outlet its original purity and strength. For several years the Excelsior Spring water has steadily increased in public favor, until now its sale has become very large, and it is to be found on draught, or in bottles, in nearly all the principal cities and towns of the United States. We must not fail to notice the perfect

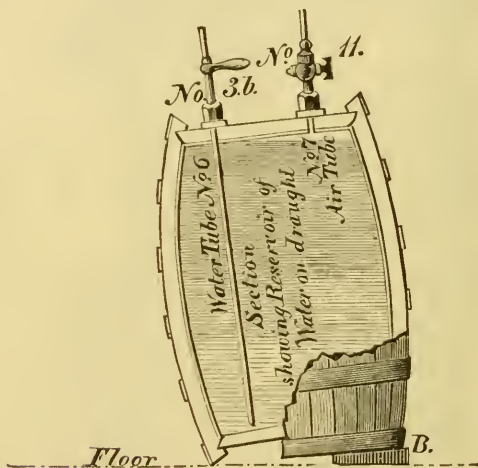




W. H. HENSON. CO. N.Y.

VIEW OF EXCELSIOR SPRING AND A PORTION OF EXCELSIOR PARK,  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

and very ingenious method, invented by the proprietors of this spring, for bottling and barreling the water. In the large and well-lighted cellar of the bottling-house is a circular brick vault in whose depths the process of filling is performed. A block-tin tube conveys the water directly from the spring to this vault, at a depth of twelve feet from the surface of the ground. By hydrostatic pressure the water is forced from the main tubing of the spring through the smaller tube to the brick vault into air-tight barrels, or reservoirs, lined with pure block-tin. These reservoirs contain two tubes, one of which extends from the top to the bottom of the barrel, the other being shorter. When these reservoirs are connected with the tube leading from the



spring, the water is forced by hydrostatic pressure through the long tube into the barrel, and the air is driven out through the shorter tube, while the gas of the water is not allowed to escape. To draw the water from the reservoirs, it is only necessary to attach the draught tube to the long tube of the barrel, and connect the shorter one with an air pump, when the pressure of the air will force out the water, without its being recharged with gas—pure, sparkling, and as delicious as though it were taken

directly from the spring. The value of the waters is universally conceded, and they have already attained a world-wide popularity. The familiar trade-mark of the Excelsior water may be seen in nearly all the cities and large villages of America. The water of this spring is a pleasant cathartic, and has also alterative and tonic properties. It

IN BOTTLES.



BOTTLE MARK. is also delicious as a beverage. As a cathartic, two or three glasses before breakfast will be a sufficient dose, while, as an alterative or diuretic, small draughts throughout the day will be found beneficial.

ON DRAUGHT.



TRADE MARK.



#### ANALYSIS OF THE "EXCELSIOR" SPRING WATER.

As analyzed by the late R. L. ALLEN, M.D., of Saratoga Springs.

Chloride of Sodium.....	370.642 grains.	Sulphate of Soda.....	1.321 grains
Carbonate of Lime.....	77.000 "	Silicate of Soda.....	4.000 "
Carbonate of Magnesia...	32.333 "	Iodide of Soda.....	4.235 "
Carbonate of Soda.....	15.000 "	Bromide of Potassa.....	a trace.
Silicate of Potassa.....	7.000 "	Sulphate of Strontia....	a trace.
Carbonate of Iron.....	3.215 "		

Solid contents in a gallon.....	514 $\frac{746}{1000}$ grains
Carbonic Acid.....	(cubic inches) 250
Atmosphere.....	3
Gaseous Contents.....	253 cubic in.

## Union Spring,

near the center of Excelsior Park, is about ten rods northwest of Excelsior Spring. It was originally known as the "Jackson" spring, and is described under that name by Dr. John H. Steele in his work on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston, published by Dr. Steele at Albany in 1819. The water was, however, but imperfectly secured until the present proprietors had the spring retubed in 1868. The water of the Union Spring acts as a mild cathartic when taken before breakfast. Drank at other times during the day it is a very agreeable and healthy beverage. P. of C. F. Chandler, the distinguished chemist, says: "This water is of excellent strength. It is specially noticeable that the ratio of magnesia to lime is unusually large, which is a decided advantage. The water is also remarkably free from iron, a fact which is a great recommendation." The water is put up in bottles for shipping to any part of the world. It is also sold in Lawrence's Patent Reservoirs (barrels lined with pure block tin), containing about thirty gallons each. The reservoirs are very strong and perfectly gas-tight, and retain the water with all its natural Carbonic Acid Gas. From these reservoirs the water can be forced out, under atmospheric pressure, in its natural condition, sparkling with Carbonic Acid Gas as it flows from the spring at Saratoga, in the same manner in which the Excelsior water on draught is so very widely and favorably known.

## ANALYSIS OF THE UNION SPRING WATER,

BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

Laboratory of the School of Mines, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, }  
*New York, March 26, 1873.* }

The sample of Mineral Water taken from the UNION SPRING, Saratoga, contains in one U. S. Gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Chloride of Sodium.....	458.299 grains.	Bicarbonate of Baryta.	1.703 grains.
Chloride of Potassium...	8.733 "	Bicarbonate of Iron...	0.249 "
Bromide of Sodium.....	1.307 "	Sulphate of Potassa...	1.818 "
Iodide of Sodium.....	0.039 "	Phosphate of Soda....	0.025 "
Fluoride of Calcium....	trace.	Biborate of Soda .....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia....	2.605 "	Alumina.....	0.324 "
Bicarbonate of Soda....	17.010 "	Silica. ....	2.053 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.	109.685 "	Organic Matter.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lime....	96.703 "		
Bicarbonate of Strontia..	trace.	Total Solid Contents.	701.174 grains.

Carbonic Acid Gas in one gal., 384.969 cubic inches. Temp., 48 deg. F.



### eyser or "Spouting Spring"

Is a most wonderful fountain of mineral water, discovered in 1870, and situated about one mile and a quarter southwest of the village of Saratoga Springs, in the midst of the beautiful region of landscape scenery now known as "Geyser Lake and Park." To reach it from Saratoga follow Broadway south to Ballston Avenue, which branches off from Broadway in the south part of the village to the right, towards the southwest, and follow this avenue until it crosses the Rens. and Sar. R. R., when the large brick bottling house with the world-wide inscription of "Geyser Spring" will be distinctly seen across the lake to the left. Follow the carriage road across the causeway turning to the left, and you will soon find yourself at the entrance of the spring and bottling house, and in the midst of the most interesting spring region of Saratoga. Visitors are most cordially welcomed to the spring and grounds by the proprietors at all reasonable hours of the day, and perfect freedom is accorded to all visitors to drink the waters, inspect the work of bottling, and to stroll through the beautiful grounds surrounding the springs. As you enter the spring-house, directly in front of you, in the centre of the building, is this marvelous spouting spring, sending forth a powerful stream of water to the very top of the building, which in descending to its surrounding basin sprays into a thousand crystal streams, forming a beautiful fountain ever flowing, and charming to behold.

In the center of the room is the artistical basin, about six feet square, and from the bottom rises an iron pipe. From this leaps, in fantastic dance, the creamy water of the spring. To allow it full play, there is an opening in the ceiling, and here it rises and falls, day and night, continually. At one side, a faucet, with a nose like a soda fountain, enables one to draw a glass. The water boils and bubbles out, mingled with bubbles of gas precisely like



## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

curb has a stream of water flowing through it and escaping at the top. This enables us to see the thick stream of bubbling gas as it rises through the water and makes an extremely pretty display. A large business is here carried on in bottling this valuable and delicious water, and visitors are shown all the processes in detail.

The orifice bored in the rock is five and a half inches in diameter, and 132 feet deep. The rock formation consists of a strata of slate eighty feet thick, beneath which lies the strata of bird's-eye-limestone in which the mineral vein was struck. The orifice is tubed with a block-tin pipe, encased with iron, to the depth of eighty-five feet, the object being to bring the water through the soft slate formation, as the immense pressure and force of the gas would cut the slate, thereby causing impurities in the water.

Recently the present proprietors became convinced that a large percentage of the Carbonic Acid Gas shown by the phenomenon of spouting, was not present in the bottled water. They recently re-tubed the spring and put in the most approved Bottling Table. The result is that for the first time in the history of the Spring *all the Natural Carbonic Acid Gas is retained to the bottled water*, thereby adding much to its already high medicinal qualities, and making it an EXCELLENT TABLE WATER, the water now being *highly effervescent* and the best mineral water known.

Professor C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., of Columbia College School of Mines, visited this spring a few weeks after its discovery, and the following analysis, made from water collected by him at that time, demonstrates the great value of the Geyser as a medicinal spring:

### ANALYSIS OF ONE U. S. GALLON.

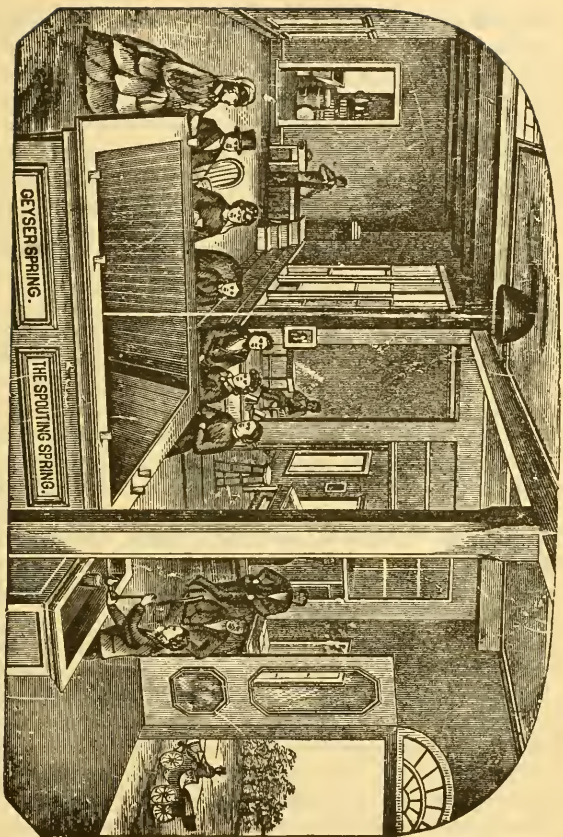
Chloride of Sodium.....	562.080 grains.	Bicarbonate of Strontia.	0.425 grains.
Chloride of Potassium...	24.634 "	Bicarbonate of Baryta ..	2.014 "
Bromide of Sodium.....	2.212 "	Bicarbonate of Iron..	0.979 "
Iodide of Sodium.....	0.248 "	Sulphate of Potassa ....	0.318 "
Fluoride of Calcium....	a trace.	Phosphate of Soda.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia....	9.004 "	Biborate of Soda.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	71.232 "	Alumina.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	149.343 "	Silica.....	0.665 "
Bicarbonate of Lime....	168.392 "	Organic Matter.....	trace.

Total solid contents..... 991.546

Carbonic Acid Gas in one U.S. Gal..... 454.082 cubic in

Density..... 1.011

Temperature..... 46° Fabr.



GEYSER SPRING.

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED

It may be noticed that the water is charged with medicinal and gaseous properties to a wonderful degree, its total solid contents being 991.546 grains. The amount of gas is excessive, and it is this that enables the water to hold in solution so great a proportion of minerals, and gives to it remarkable preservative properties when bottled, as well as imparts that mysterious power which forces the water from its silent cavern in the earth into the beautiful fountain of the spring. Its properties are permanent in any climate, and for an indefinite time. So long as kept corked and the bottle laid on the side, it retains its value unimpaired.

As a medicinal agency its effects are marvelous. Testimonials from all quarters are received, bearing witness to its wonderful cures of diseases; especially in *Cutaneous Diseases, or any of the various phases of Scrofula*. It is used with telling effect in *Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Rheumatism, Acidity of Stomach, etc.* It is a delightful beverage, and when taken as a cathartic leaves none of those unpleasant effects observable in the use of many other of the Saratoga waters.

As an *aperient* or *cathartic* it should be used in the early morning; and, if in bottles, it should stand in the room so as not to be too cool. To give it more ready effect, raise the water to about blood-heat, or 90° Fahr. A pint bottle, or about two glasses, will usually be found sufficiently prompt and effective.

As an alterative, the water should be drank cool, in small quantities. When taken with meals or at lunch, as an ordinary beverage, the system will retain the minerals with strengthening and stimulating effect. After wines or hearty eating, the water is a sure corrective, restoring the stomach to its natural condition while relieving the system of uncongenial and injurious substances. It cures Bilioussness, corrects acidity of stomach, relieves nervous or feverish irritation and headache, and a restless person may be induced to sleep by taking a glass of Geyser on retiring at night. Geyser Water also operates with excellent effect upon the *Kidneys*. The *lithia* found in this water is a specific for gravel or stone, and is effectual in dissolving the chalk or limestone and urate deposits in Rheumatism or Gout. Geyser Water is put up in pint and quart bottles, and in tin-lined barrels of thirty gallons each, and it may be found at any leading druggist's on the con-

tinent. In bottles, it is packed in cases of four dozen pints or two dozen quarts.

The spring property is managed by a company, and for the purposes of business the proprietors have adopted the name "GEYSER SPRING CO." All orders should be addressed to GEYSER SPRING CO., SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. The officers of the company are Allen W. Evarts, President; George E. Settle, Treasurer. The business of the Geyser Spring has increased rapidly since its discovery in 1870, and its waters are now sold everywhere.

By passing through the door, at the east end of the bottling house, we enter upon a piazza which overlooks the stream that dashes by the spring house. Under the overhanging awning we may enjoy a very charming prospect.

### Geyser Park

Embraces a tract of about 40 acres surrounding the Geyser Spring, and is open to visitors who are invited, by numerous rustic chairs and settees, to enjoy the natural beauties of this charming vicinity. Leaving the spring-house by the rear door, we enter upon the ramble and follow the shady path down into the dell. From the rustic bridge is a pretty view of the waterfall near the spring-house, and in the vicinity are several springs of varied mineral properties, more or less undeveloped, but indicating the great richness of this region in mineral waters. Returning to the spring-house, we may pass up the hill towards the west, and obtain a delightful view of the lake and park. From the summit of the slope to the westward the beautiful surroundings of this celebrated locality are brought into view. Standing on the elevation, with our face to the east, a charming prospect is spread before us. The large, beautiful green expanse, studded here and there with trees and cottages, and terminating with the Green Mountain range in the distant east, and the Greenfield Mountains in the west; the silvery water expanding from small proportions into the dimensions of a beautiful lake, fringed with graceful foliage and shaded lawns; the limpid stream plunging over the fall and dashing down into the shaded glen; the strong-arched causeway, and the spouting springs shooting their pearly-white waters into graceful fountains, all unite to form a charming landscape.

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

### Hamilton Spring.

This spring is situated about thirty rods north of the Congress immediately in the rear of Congress Hall. It was discovered by Mr. Gideon Putnam, one of the early settlers of the place, not long after the discovery of the Congress Spring, and named after the late General Hamilton. The water, when first taken from the spring, is remarkably clear and sparkling. It is saline and acidulous to the taste, and when taken to the quantity of five or six half pints, is usually both cathartic and diuretic.

This water ranks first among the springs as a diuretic, and it has long been celebrated for its good effects in gravelly and calculous affections. In scrofula and indeed all other indolent swellings of the glands, the water of this spring, together with that of the Columbian, will unquestionably take the preference.

It is owing to the iodine which these waters contain that they have become so famous in the cure of strumous affections.

The following Ingredients were obtained from one gallon, by an analysis by Dr. John H. Steele in 1831, viz. :

Chloride of Sodium.....	297.3	grs.	Hydrobromate of Potash....	a trace.
Carbonate of Lime.....	92.4	"	Solid contents in one gallon.	460.326 gra.
Carbonate of Iron.....	5.39	"	Carbonic acid gas.....	.316. "
Hydriodate of Soda.....	8.	"	Atmospheric air.....	4. "
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	27.036	"	Gaseous contents in a gallon	320 inches.
Bicarbonate of Magnesia...	35.2	"		

Address orders for water to C. L. WIGGINS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

### The Hathorn Spring

Is on Spring Street, directly opposite the north wing of Congress Hall. It was discovered in 1869 by some workmen employed in placing the foundation of the brick block which contains the beautiful ball-room of Congress Hall. It is named in honor of the Hon. H. H. Hathorn, who first developed the spring, and built the famous Congress Hall Hotel. The spring was very securely tubed in 1872, at the large expense of \$15,000. The Hathorn is one of the most valuable springs in Saratoga. Great quantities of water are bottled and sold in the leading towns and cities of the United States and Canada. The water contains 838.03 grains of solid contents in a gallon, and combines chloride of sodium, the prevailing chemical element of all the Saratoga Spring waters, with bicarbonate of lithia, and other valuable properties.



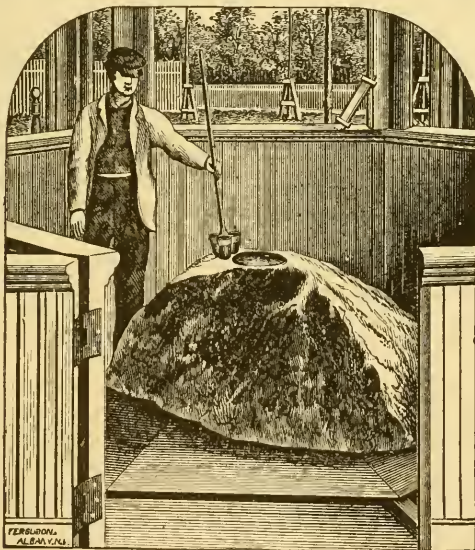
## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

### Analysis of the Hathorn Spring Water.

Chloride of Sodium.....	509.968 grs.	Sulphate of Potassa.....	none.
Chloride of Potassium....	9.597 "	Phosphate of Soda.....	.006 gra.
Bromide of Sodium.....	1.534 "	Biborate of Soda.....	a trace.
Iodide of Sodium.....	.198 "	Alumina.....	.131 "
Fluoride of Calcium.....	a trace.	Silica.....	1.260 "
Bicarbonate of Lithia ....	11.447 "	Organic matter.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	4.288 "	<hr/>	
Bicarbonate of Magnesia..	176.463 "	Total solid contents....	888.4303
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	170.646 "	Carbonic Acid Gas in 1 gal.,	375.741
Bicarbonate of Strontia...	a trace.	inches.	
Bicarbonate of Baryta....	1.737 "	Density, 1.009.	
Bicarbonate of Iron.....	1.128 "		

### The High Rock Spring

Is on Spring Avenue, near the Empire, Star and Seltzer, and is believed to be the first which was discovered in this vicinity. The peculiar mineral formation which gives its name is a great



INTERIOR OF HIGH ROCK SPRING.

curiosity, and early attracted the attention of Indian hunters and the white pioneers of American civilization. The water has

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

built a curb for itself, the foundations of which must have been laid when the continent was in its infancy. The water being impregnated with particles of mineral substances, probably at first saturated the ground about the outlet of the spring. As the water evaporated, a species of rock was formed by the commingling of earth and mineral; and the continual overflow of mineral water, gradually built up the present curious dome shaped rock, which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, and 23 feet 4 inches in circumference, and looks like a miniature volcano. There is an Indian tradition that, many years ago, the water ceased to flow over the rock, owing to the displeasure of the Great Spirit. The water, however, remained within reach from the top, and the overflow probably found a way of escape through cracks which eventually have been stopped by deposits from the water. A handsome pagoda has been erected over the spring, and a bottling-house near by contains the usual apparatus for preparing the water for market. It is said that the first white man who used these waters was Sir William Johnson, who was brought in the year 1767 through the wilderness, which then surrounded Saratoga, on a litter, and drank the water a few weeks, when he was able to walk away without assistance. The High Rock Spring, which may therefore be looked upon as the father of all these healing waters, has stood the test of over a century. Its water is a superior tonic, and cathartic as well as alterative. It is useful in Rheumatism, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and is especially beneficial in its operation upon the kidneys and liver; and indeed it purifies and renovates the whole system, clearing and beautifying the complexion and prolonging life.

The High Rock water cures Biliousness, corrects acidity of the stomach, and relieves nervous or feverish irritation and headache.

Perhaps there is no class of mineral water drinkers who enjoy a visit to Saratoga so much, or who realize so fully and so speedily the benefits arising from drinking the water, as the class of persons known as "free livers." They suffer from functional disturbance arising from too much food. But when daily drinking the water they are wholly exempt from all inconvenience arising from such surfeit not only, but can use double the quantity of food and drinks previously taken, and experience no inconvenience

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

The acid products which follow such free living under other circumstances, and which produce wakefulness, with morbid, nervous, and cerebral symptoms, are wholly prevented by the use of this water, and refreshing sleep, long deferred, is fully enjoyed. All such of the above class as have become more or less diseased from liberal living, may have their stomachs restored to a healthy condition by the use of this water.

As an Aperient or Cathartic the water should be taken in the morning, half an hour before breakfast, its temperature not over cool. For instant action, warm the water slightly.

As a Tonic, the water should be taken cool and in small quantities. When drank at meals as a beverage, the system will retain the minerals with strengthening and stimulating effect.

The condition of the system, which marks the early stage of the fearful disease of Scrofula, is usually removed by a timely and faithful use of the High Rock Water. Scorbutic persons, both young and more advanced in life, often witness large scrofulous tumors rapidly pass away under the influence of this mineral water.

The utmost care has been taken in retubing not only to keep out all impure and fresh waters, but also to retain the fixed carbonic acid gas, for which this spring is pre-eminently celebrated.

High Rock Spring is managed by a prominent gentleman, who has taken possession of the spring with a determination to extend the sales of the water of this famous spring. Mr. Young is owner and manager.

The following analysis of the High Rock Spring water was made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., of Columbia College School of Mines, who collected the water at the spring for analysis:

### Analysis of one U. S. gallon:

Chloride of Sodium.....	390.127 grains.	Bicarbonate of Lime...	131,739 grains.
Chloride of Potassium...	8.497 "	Bicarbonate of Magnesia	54.924 "
Bromide of Sodium.....	0.731 "	Bicarbonate of Soda....	34.888 "
Iodide of Sodium.....	0.986 "	Bicarbonate of Iron....	1.478 "
Fluoride of Calcium.....	trace.	Phosphate of Lime.....	trace. "
Sulphate of Potassa.....	1.608 "	Alumina.....	1.228 "
Bicarbonate of Baryta...	trace.	Silica.....	2.260 "
Bicarbonate of Strontia..	trace.		
Total.....			628.039
Carbonic Acid Gas.....			409.458 cub. in.

### The Pavilion Spring

is situated in the valley a few rods east of Broadway, between Lake Avenue and Caroline Street, at the head of Spring Avenue. It was formerly a prominent spring water, but its sale has not been pushed energetically of late, and hence the water is not so generally used as formerly.

### The Elixir Spring.

This spring, to which the above appropriate name has been given, was developed by the Red Spring Company on April 26, 1887, and is situated about 150 feet south of the Red Spring.

It is one of the most remarkable fountains of mineral water in this world-renowned mineral spring region, in respect of both the quantity and quality of the water it produces. This water is remarkable for the great amount of gas it contains. It is one of the very few spouting springs of Saratoga Village.

It is an alkaline water, pleasant to the taste, invigorating in its effects, and is destined to become popular for table use. The large amount of carbonic acid gas it contains preserves its palatable freshness and tone, and makes it a very valuable water for bottling and sale in the general mineral water market.

### The Red Spring.

This celebrated remedial Spring, located just north of the Empire Spring, was discovered in 1770, since which time the efficacy of its waters in the cure of eruptive and skin diseases has been constantly demonstrated, as the multiplied testimonials of its grateful patrons, from every portion of the Union, fully attest. The Red Spring Water is a powerful alkaline; hence, those acids which produce rheumatism, gout and kindred diseases are neutralized by its use. Indeed, to its action in neutralizing the acids of the stomach may be attributed the remarkable efficacy of the water in the cure of that wide-spread and most distressing malady, *dyspepsia*. In a general sense the therapeutic effects of the water are alterative, and it is especially adapted to inflamed mucous membranes. Indeed, inflammation, whether internal or external, cannot abide contact with Red Spring water. Drinking the water, or bathing with or in it, as the necessities of the case

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

require, invariably allays inflammation and restores the organ or the surface affected, to its normal condition. Salt rheum, scrofula, ulcers, inflamed eyes, granulated eyelids, kidney difficulties, rheumatism and cancerous affections are among the diseases for which Red Spring water is a sovereign remedy. The alterative properties of the water are so great that small quantities of it produce the desired effect; it is accordingly peculiarly adapted



to the weakest stomachs in external chronic diseases. The wonderful virtue of the water in curing salt rheum was spoken of fifty years ago by Dr. Steele, in his work on "Mineral Waters."

Yielding to the continuous public demand for Red Spring water baths, the Red Spring Company has erected a commodious bath house with modern appliances for giving hot, cold or tepid mineral baths. A series of plunge baths for learners, and persons who enjoy the luxury of swimming without incurring any of its perils, has also been constructed.

The Red Spring water is bottled and shipped to every portion of the country, and is rapidly acquiring the reputation which it deserves, of being the leading mineral water in the Union for the cure of the diseases we have enumerated. The Spring is situated in the midst of beautiful surroundings, and the throng of visitors who crowd the colonnade during the season attests the fame and popularity of this perennial fountain of healing waters.



### Saratoga "A" Spring.

The "A" Spring is situated on Spring Avenue, beyond the Empire spring, and a little north of the Red Spring, on the eastern side of a steep bluff of calciferous sand rock.

The following analysis of the spring, is by Julius G. Pohle, M.D.

Chloride of Sodium....	565.300 grains.	Bicarbonate of Iron....	1.724 grains
Chloride of Potassium..	357 "	Sulphate of Lime.....	448 "
Chloride of Calcium		Sulphate of Magnesia...	288 "
and Magnesia.. .....	trace	Sulphate of Soda.....	2.500 "
Bicarbonate of Soda....	6.752 "	Sulphate of Potassa....	370 "
Bicarbonate of Lime....	56.852 "	Silicio Acid.. .....	1.460 "
Bicarbonate of Mag-		Alumina .....	380 "
nesia.....	20.480 "		
Solid contents per gallon.....		656.911 grains	
Free Carbonic Acid Gas, per gallon.....		312 cubic inches	
Atmospheric air.....		4 " "	



### The Star Spring.

To reach this spring from Congress Hall, follow Broadway north five blocks to the railroad. Turn to the right and then to the second left, and in a few steps the long flight of stairs leading down the bluff to the spring will be found. This spring was formerly known as the President and the Iodine. It is over half

a century since its waters were first known and used, but their full virtues were not developed until 1862. In 1860 it was retubed, and tubing carried 44 feet into solid rock, securing perfect freedom from surface waters, and most perfect tubing of any of the Saratoga springs, as no other is tubed so far into the rock.

Since 1862 the Saratoga Star Spring has greatly increased its popularity as a mineral water, and is now recognized as one of the leading waters in the principal markets. The water is largely charged with carbonic acid gas which renders it peculiarly valuable as a bottling water, since it preserves its freshness much longer than waters containing a smaller amount of the gas.

We give the analysis of this celebrated spring, showing the amount of mineral properties in one gallon of the water as determined by eminent chemists :

Chloride of Sodium.....	378.962	grs.	Bicarbonate of Magnesia..	61.912	grs.
Chloride of Potassium.....	9.229	"	Bicarbonate of Soda.....	12.662	"
Bromide of Sodium.....	55.65	"	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	1.213	"
Iodide of Sodium of Iodine	8.000	"	Silica.....	1.283	"
Sulphate of Potass.....	5.400	"	Phosphate of Lime, a trace		
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	120.549	"	Solid Contents in a Gallon,	615.685	"
Carbonic Acid Gas, 407.55 cubic inches in a gallon.					

The foregoing analysis was made at different times, extended over a period of thirty years, by Prof. C. F. Chandler; also by Dr. Steele and Prof. Emmons. The results show that the great medicinal properties of the Star consist of the large quantity of iodine and bromide of sodium, being 2 grs. of iodine and 14 grs. of Bromide to each quart.

While the immediate effects of the Star Spring are cathartic, its remote effects are alterative, and these, after all, should be considered the most important, as the water thus reaches and changes the morbid condition of the whole system, giving the Star water the high repute which it has maintained from its first discovery. For the following complaints it has been used with marked advantage: Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Bilious Affections, Rheumatism, Gravel, Calculus, Suppression, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diabetes, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Liver Difficulties. The proprietors of the Star were the first to introduce Saratoga Water to the public, on draught, through the United States, Canadas, and Europe, which they did in patent tin-lined barrels which preserve the full purity of the water. They furnish their waters fresh on draught, through

the apothecaries of the cities and towns of the United States, enabling patrons to obtain, at home, any quantity at the lowest possible cost, by the glass, gallon or barrel, as well as in pint or quart bottles, knowing that the free use of this water will restore health to invalids away from Saratoga as well as at the springs.

The bottling-house is a handsome brick building, and is supplied with every convenience for business, and visitors are invited to inspect the house and the work of bottling.



The Saratoga Vichy Spring

Is delightfully located on Ballston Avenue, opposite Geyser Spring, in the midst of a park embracing a beautiful sloping lawn studded with forest trees on one side, and the pretty little Geyser Lake on the other. Its surroundings are very picturesque, and are among the most attractive scenery about Saratoga. It was discovered in the month of March, 1872, by drilling in the solid rock to the depth of 180 feet.

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

This spring contains more soda and less salt than any other Saratoga water, and takes special rank at once among the valuable mineral waters of this famous Spa, from its wonderful similarity to the Vichy waters of France. It is the only alkaline water found at Saratoga, and a specific in those troublesome affections arising from Acidity of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Difficulties; several remarkable cases are already recorded of these diseases cured by its use. The following analysis of the Saratoga Vichy, made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the Columbia College School of Mines, demonstrates its value as a medicinal agent, and as an alkaline water of equal merit with the celebrated French Vichy.

Contains in one U. S. Gallon of 231 cubic inches:

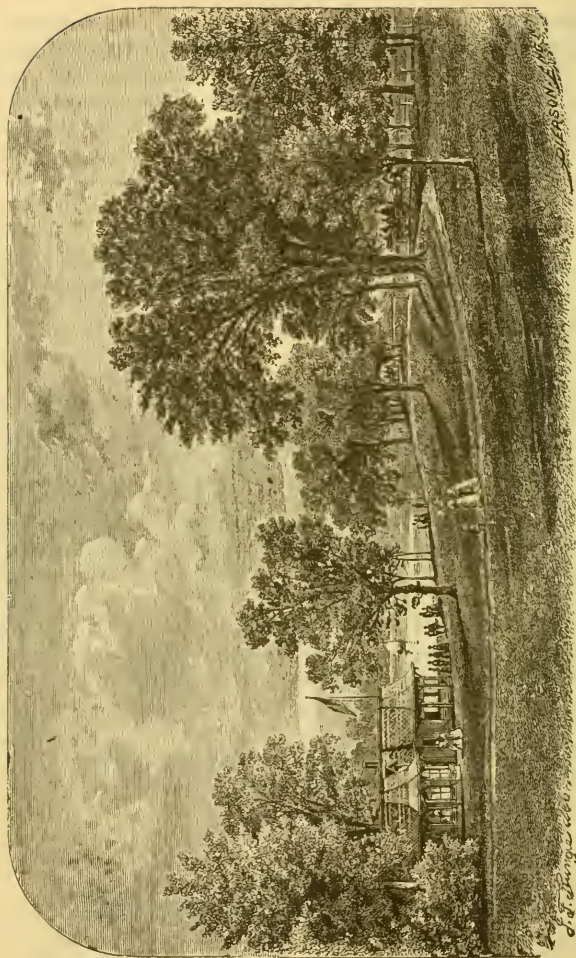
Chloride of Sodium.....	128.689	Bicarbonate of Strontia.....	trace.
Chloride of Potassium..	14.113	Bicarbonate of Baryta.....	0.593
Bromide of Sodium.....	0.990	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	0.051
Iodide of Sodium.....	trace.	Sulphate of Potassa.....	trace.
Fluoride of Calcium.....	trace.	Phosphate of Soda.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia.....	1.760	Biborate of Soda.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda..	82.873	Alumina.....	0.473
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	41.503	Silica.....	0.758
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	95.522	Organic Matter.....	trace.
Carbonic Acid Gas in one gallon, 383.071 cubic inches. Temperature 50° F.			

The Saratoga Vichy is an excellent *table water*, and superior to the French Vichy, as it contains more natural carbonic acid gas, and mixes readily with all wines. It is not a cathartic water, (but mildly laxative if taken in quantity before breakfast,) and can be drunk at all times with its good effect as a *Nervous Stimulant*, and in diseases of the *Stomach, Kidneys, and Bladder*.

Geyser, Congress, Hathorn, and other prominent Saratoga mineral springs are saline waters, but the Saratoga Vichy is an *Alkaline* water; that is, the alkaline properties (lithia, soda, magnesia, lime etc.,) overbalance the saline properties—Chloride of Sodium (salt), and is therefore recommended in an entirely different class of cases. When the blood is impoverished from want of proper assimilation of food, or feeble tone of the stomach generally, when the system is below the normal standard and requires “toning up,” the Saratoga Vichy should be used.

One of the most remarkable effects of Saratoga Vichy is the improvement or restoration of impaired digestive functions, increase of appetite and improved tone. Dyspepsia is therefore a special field for use of this water, especially when accompanied





LAWN VIEW OF SARATOGA VICHY SPRING.



with sour stomach, slowness of digestion, loss of appetite, vertigo, weakness, etc. The Saratoga Vichy is rapidly gaining popular favor, and is much used in our large cities in place of the French Vichy waters, which are frequently stale. Genuine Saratoga Vichy is put up in amber-colored glass bottles, half pints, pints, and quarts, and in block-tin-lined barrels for draught purposes. Circulars containing full directions for its use may be obtained from those selling the water, or the Saratoga Vichy Spring Co., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. R. A. Roberts, Esq., of Yonkers, is President, and A. G. Munn, Jr., Secretary of the Company. It has a wholesale depot at 122 Pearl Street, New York, and Mr. L. A. James, of Saratoga Springs, is the efficient superintendent.

### The Diamond Spring

Is just north of the Vichy in its grounds, and is a valuable chalybeate or iron spring, with ingredients quite unlike those of its near neighbors. It possesses valuable diuretic and tonic properties, and is specially recommended for those suffering from general debility. One glass has the exhilarating effect of champagne and is remarkably efficient in curing many complaints peculiar to the female sex. It contains a large amount of carbonic acid gas and bottles better than any iron water at Saratoga. The Diamond Spring belongs to the Saratoga Vichy Spring Co.

### The Washington Spring

Is situated in the grounds of the Clarendon Hotel, on South Broadway. It is a chalybeate or iron spring, having tonic and diuretic properties. It is not a saline water, and the peculiar inky taste of iron is perceptible. It should be drunk in the afternoon or evening, before or after meals, or just before retiring. One glass is sufficient for tonic purposes. Many regard this as the most agreeable beverage in Saratoga. It is frequently called the "Champagne Spring," from its sparkling properties. It is a very popular spring, and in the afternoon is thronged with visitors. Its grounds are very picturesque, and in the evening are lighted by gas. The Clarendon band discourses on the neighboring piazza in summer, and fashionably attired people throng beneath the majestic pines, forming one of those peculiar group pictures which render Saratoga so charming.

### The Saratoga Kissingen Spring

Is a mile south of Saratoga Village, north of Ballston Avenue, the drive to Geyser Lake, just west of the railroad crossing. It was developed in 1872, by boring through the solid rock to a depth of 192 feet. The pressure of the carbonic acid gas forces a stream of the mineral water out of the piping 20 or 30 feet into the air. The spring is called the Saratoga Kissingen because of the similarity of its properties to those of the world-renowned Kissingen Spring of Bavaria, Germany. The water is highly effervescent and very agreeable to the taste. The medicinal effects of this water are aperient, diuretic, alterative and tonic. It is wonderfully efficacious in its action on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and greatly promotes digestion. Analysis by JAMES R. NICHOLS & Co., of Boston, of one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Chloride of Sodium, grains . . . 238.500	Bicarbonate of Lime . . . . . 40.260
Chloride of Potassium . . . . . 16.980	Bicarbonate of Strontia . . . . . trace.
Bromide of Sodium . . . . . 1.800	Bicarbonate of Baryta . . . . . .992
Iodide of Sodium . . . . . .042	Bicarbonate of Iron . . . . . 1.557
Fluoride of Calcium . . . . . trace.	Sulphate of Potassa . . . . . trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia . . . . . 5.120	Alumina . . . . . trace.
Bicarbonate of Soda . . . . . 67.617	Silica . . . . . 1.280
Bicarbonate of Magnesia . . . . . 70.470	Organic Matter . . . . . trace.
Total solid contents in one United States gallon, in grains . . . . . 544 6 7	
Temperature, 40° Fahrenheit. Density . . . . . 1.0060	
Cubic inches CO <sub>2</sub> in one gal., 361.5. Total residue by evaporation . . . . 432.634	

The large amount of carbonic acid gas contained in the water preserves its palatable properties in all varieties of climate, and hence it is a valuable spring water for bottling and marketing. It is put up in amber-colored glass bottles, and securely packed in cases containing two dozen quart bottles or four dozen pint bottles. The water is also barreled in block-tin-lined barrels for draught purposes. The water is bottled and shipped at the spring, in commodious buildings erected for this purpose.

In summer a large tent is erected on the lawn, between the spring and Geyser Lake, under which the sparkling beverage, fresh from the spring, is served free in glasses to visitors.

The spring is owned by the Saratoga Kissingen Company. Mr. H. F. Cary, for many years connected with Geyser Spring, supervises the business at the spring, and the office at No. 3, Grand Union Block, Saratoga Springs Village, while Mr. D. E. Lancaster, the general manager, has charge of the office and depot at No. 11 West 27th Street, New York City.

### Champion Spouting Spring.

This phenomenal fountain is about one mile and a half south of the village of Saratoga Springs, near the carriage road leading to Ballston Spa, just east of the Railroad. It is one of the group of celebrated Spouting Springs which have recently been developed and become a wonderful feature of the great watering-place. It was discovered in 1871, after sinking a shaft to the unusual depth of 300 feet. From this deeply concealed cavern, the precious fountain burst forth to light, sending a column of water six and one-half inches in diameter, 25 or 30 feet into the air, presenting a marvelous and beautiful spectacle. The gaseous force of the water has been checked by a strong iron cap, fastened to the top of the tubing, and only a small jet of water is allowed to escape, except when this cap is removed, and the water darts forth in large volume to a height of 80 to 100 feet, imitating the wonderful Yellowstone and Iceland Geysers.

These Saratoga Geysers are exceedingly interesting, and should be visited. During the winter the water freezes around the tube, and gradually forms a column of solid ice from 30 to 40 feet high, and several feet in diameter. On another page we present an engraving of this wonderful spring, as it appears in winter. This marvelous spring possesses the chemical elements common to the Saratoga spring waters, in larger quantities than any other spring yet developed. We append the analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College New York:

#### SOLID CONTENTS OF ONE U. S. GALLON, 231 CUBIC INCHES.

Chloride of Sodium.....	702.239	Bicarbonate of Baryta .....	2.083
Chloride of Potassium.....	40.446	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	0.647
Bromide of Sodium.....	3.579	Sulphate of Potassa.....	0.252
Iodide of Sodium.....	0.234	Phosphate of Soda.....	0.010
Fluoride of Calcium .....	trace.	Biborate of Soda.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lithia.....	6.247	Alumina.....	0.458
Bicarbonate of Soda .....	17.624	Silica.....	0.699
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	193.912	Organic matter.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of Lime .....	227.070		
Bicarbonate of Strontia.....	0.082	Total grains.....	1195.582

Carbonic Acid Gas, 465.458 cubic inches. Temperature, 49° Fahr.

It contains more mineral properties per gallon than any other spring water in Saratoga. Hence a less quantity will produce the usual effect. It acts very favorably upon the kidneys and liver, and its medicinal value is established by the testimony of high medical authority.

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

### **The Saratoga Magnetic Spring**

Is situated on Spring Avenue, in the valley opposite the High Rock Spring. It is unlike all other springs in Saratoga, having that wonderful magnetic influence which is one of the great marvels of nature. Its healing powers and properties have been thoroughly tested, and found to be highly valuable. The waters are bottled, and used for bathing purposes. Quite a large number of convenient baths have been built at the spring, and special apartments for ladies have been provided. The baths are found to be highly efficacious in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and nervous affections, and have a perceptible tonic influence upon the system. Its valuable qualities are recognized by physicians and residents of Saratoga, and have added another and peculiar feature to this wonderfully rich mineral spring region. All should visit this spring, and while there you may have your knife magnetized by a bath in the spring, if you choose. The baths are open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and attendants are at call.

### **The Seltzer Spring**

Is close to High Rock Spring, and in the neighborhood of the Star and Empire. Although in such close proximity thereto, its water is entirely different. This is the only Seltzer spring in this country. The character of the water is almost identical with that of the celebrated Nassau Spring of Germany, which is justly esteemed so delicious by the natives of the "Fatherland."

### **The Crystal Spring**

Is located near the Columbian Hotel, in South Broadway.

### **The Putnam Spring**

Is almost wholly used for bathing, and every facility is provided at the spring. To reach it from Congress Hall, walk along Broadway to the north, and take the second turn to the right.

### **The Kissingen Spouting Spring**

Is a pipe-well, 192 feet deep, on the east side of Geyser Lake.

### **The United States Spring**

Is in the grounds of the Pavilion Spring, and owned by the same company. Its waters are alterative in medicinal effect.

### Saratoga White Sulphur Spring.

This valuable spring is situated about one and one-half miles east of the village, and about one quarter of a mile east of the Excelsior Spring. It should not be confounded with a spring of the same name, but which is some ten miles from Saratoga, on the east side of Saratoga Lake. The water of this spring is used for bathing and drinking, but is not bottled. The curative properties of it are fully established, and the proprietors have erected a large and very commodious bathing-house, containing fifty baths, and supplied with every convenience for giving warm or cold sulphur baths at all hours of the day. This spring supplies a very important element to the attractions of Saratoga. The other springs supply valuable mineral waters to be taken internally, while the White Sulphur waters supply that very important element of medicinal effects produced by bathing. Persons afflicted with rheumatism or cutaneous diseases receive positive benefit, and sometimes complete cure, by using these baths. Lady and gentlemen attendants are always at hand during bathing hours, and every convenience for luxurious and wholesome bathing is afforded. The baths are open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week-days, and on Sundays from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Saratoga Lake Railway conveys passengers from Lake Avenue direct to the stations at the Spring and Bath House.

Stages run to and from the spring, through Broadway, to Circular Street, through Circular Street to Lake Avenue and the spring. Fare to the spring and return at pleasure, 25 cents.

Invalids and others wishing stages to call at their residences, should leave their orders at the office in the village, with the man in charge, in ample time for the calls, as the stages all run on schedule time, and the drivers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to leave their route. Ask for a time-table.

### Eureka Spring

is a mineral spring a few yards south of White Sulphur Spring. Its water is highly charged with carbonic gas, making it one of the most pleasant to the taste of all the Saratoga waters. It is a superior tonic, diuretic and mild cathartic.



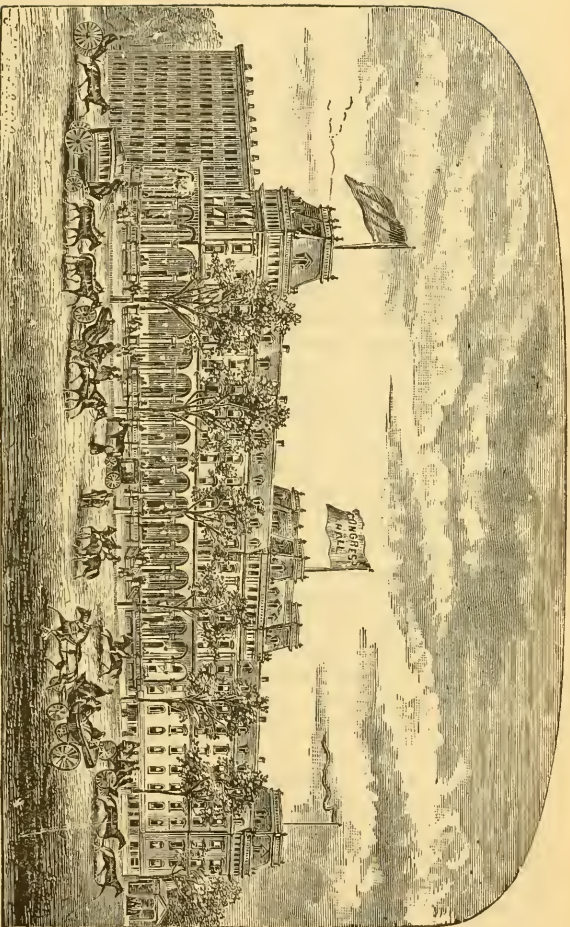


## CHAPTER III.

### THE HOTELS.

THE hotels at Saratoga Springs are among the largest, the most costly, elegant, and comfortable in the world. For nearly a century people have journeyed to these springs, to drink their healing waters; and, as one day's visit is hardly worth the while, they have sought a home here during the summer season. It is this that has caused the village to open its doors so freely, and to build up, from a small beginning, a system of hotels and boarding houses unlike anything else to be found. Added to this came, in time, the demands of the merely pleasure-seeking, fashionable world. People came to the springs for the sake of the gay company gathered here, and from year to year the hotels have grown, expanding their wings and adding room beyond room, till they cover acres of ground, and the halls and piazzas stretch out into miles. They have a bewildering fashion here of repeating the wondrous tale of these things. They talk about the miles of carpeting; the thousands upon thousands of doors and windows; the hundreds of miles of telegraph wires; vast acres of marble floors; and tons of eatables stored in the pantries, till one is lost in admirable confusion. It is all true, and that is the wonder of it. The management that governs it all is more remarkable than the gilding and mirrors. It is a sort of high science, unequaled in the world, combining the "ease of mine inn," and a perfection of detail and freedom from friction that is as pleasant as it is wonderful.

Saratoga's face is her fortune, and it is said that the entire town devotes its days and nights to the comfort of the tourist. The tourist should be indeed happy. If he is not, it is safe to say it is his own fault. In speaking of these hotels, the four great houses are mentioned first. The smaller ones are noticed in the order of their size. The numerous boarding houses will be considered in the next chapter.



## CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

H. S. CLEMENT Manager.

CLEMENT & COX.

RATES:—\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day, according to location of rooms.

### Congress Hall

Is built on the site of the old and famous hotel of the same name which was burned in 1866, and occupies the larger part of the square bounded by Broadway, East Congress, Spring and Putnam Streets. Its situation is in the very center of the gay and fashionable hotel world of Saratoga, and is admirably arranged for seeing all the attractive phases of the "great watering-place" life. Its frontage on Broadway, the principal street of the town, is 416 feet, with a high promenade piazza 20 feet wide and 249 feet in length, commanding a view of the most brilliant portion of Saratoga. From the Broadway front two immense wings, 300 feet long, extend to Putnam Street, the northern wing, running along Spring Street and overlooking the celebrated Hathorn and Hamilton Springs on one side, and with the central wing which runs parallel with it, enclosing a very beautiful garden-plot. The southern front commands a full view of the famous Congress and Columbian Springs, and the beautiful Congress Park, owned and adorned by the Congress Spring Company. Ample piazzas extend around the back of the hotel, overlooking the grass and garden-plots of the interior court, affording cool and shady retreats in the afternoon, when entrancing music is discoursed by one of the best hotel bands in Saratoga.

Congress Hall is built in the most substantial manner of brick with brown-stone trimmings, and presents one of the most graceful architectural appearances in Saratoga. Its walls are 20 inches thick and hollow in the center, thus securing great strength and protection from heat of summer. The roof is a Mansard, with three pavilions, which afford wide and delightful views from the promenades on top. Interior fire-walls are provided to prevent the spread of fire, and Otis elevators afford easy access to all the floors of the house. The rooms are all large, high and well ventilated, and properly provided with annunciators, gas, etc. The halls, dining-rooms, parlors, and offices are of grand proportions, and are furnished with an elegance that bespeaks comfort and neatness in all its departments. The ventilation of the dining-room and kitchen has been much improved, and a Steam Heating Apparatus introduced on the main floor for use whenever changes in the temperature require it. Hot and cold

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

water have been carried to every floor, and a large number of baths and closets added for the convenience of guests.

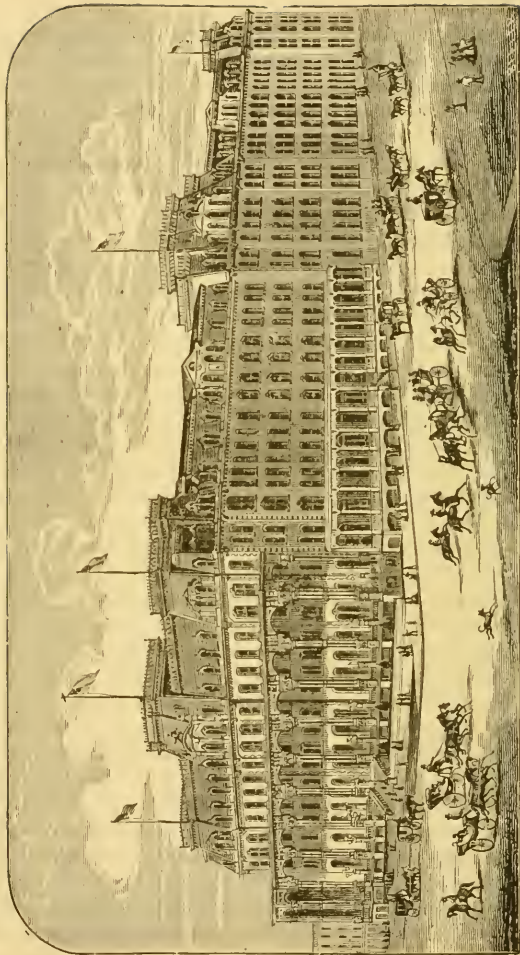
There has also been a complete renovation of the furniture, and the rooms, halls, and parlors have been recarpeted, and 200 rooms refurnished throughout and the walls refinished. The public parlors have been refurnished with new Wilton carpets, and the reception rooms, office and dining-room renewed. The kitchen department has been thoroughly reorganized at a large expense, and will this year be made equal to the best. The office has been tiled and greatly improved. The laundry has been greatly improved and its facilities increased.

The rooms of Congress Hall are larger, and therefore afford pleasanter and more healthy apartments than any other hotel in Saratoga, and will accommodate over 1,000 guests in the most comfortable style. The beds are the easiest and best spring and hair mattresses to be found in this country, and ample presses, closets, etc., afford all desirable conveniences. The ball-room of the Congress is one of the finest in Northern New York, being most exquisitely frescoed and adorned with costly chandeliers and ornaments. It is in the block across Spring Street, but is connected with the north wing of the hotel by a light, graceful iron bridge suspended over the street, covered and protected, which, when illuminated on hop nights, is very picturesque.

Congress Hall is favored with a superior class of visitors, which annually includes the finest families of our metropolitan cities.

In 1878, Mr. W. H. Clement, of Cincinnati, Ohio, President of the Cincinnati and Southern R. R. Co., and Mr. John Cox, of New York, gentlemen of large means, purchased Congress Hall and have since added many improvements. They have placed it under its present efficient and popular management, which now includes Mr. H. S. Clement, who has attained distinction as a manager of first-class hotels and who was proprietor of Congress Hall in its palmyest days, when it stood without a rival in Saratoga.

The great success of Congress Hall is complete proof of the efficiency and popularity of the management. Owing to the very low purchase price of the hotel, the proprietors feel able to keep up the standard of style of its former glorious years and yet keep the prices at the lowest possible and present popular rates. Open from June 19th to October 1st.



UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO., PROPRIETORS.



### United States Hotel.

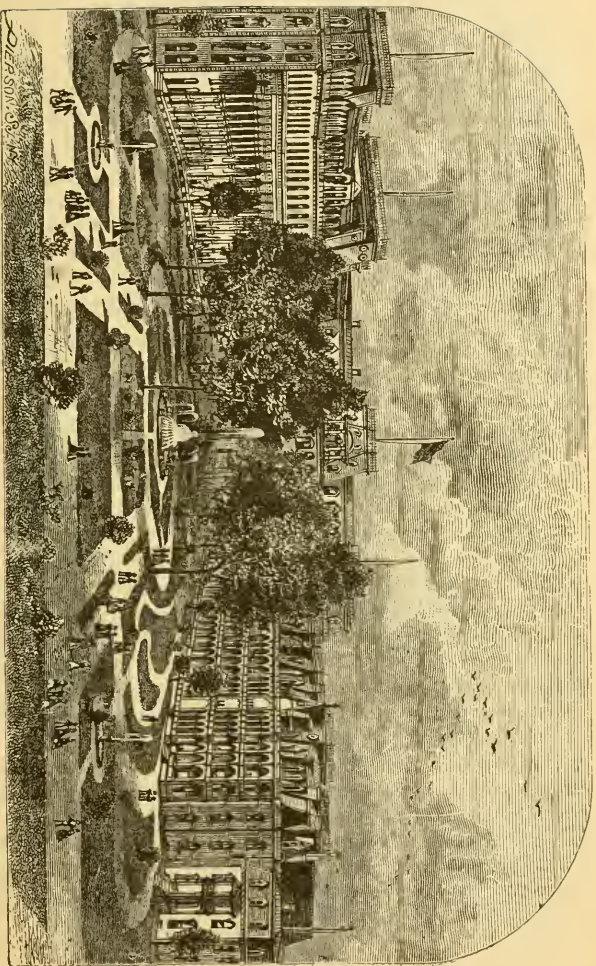
This magnificent structure was completed in June, 1874, and is situated on the block bounded by Broadway and Division Street, on the site of the old United States Hotel, around which so many pleasant memories cluster, but which was burned a few years ago. It constitutes one continuous line of buildings, six stories high, over 1,500 feet in length, containing 917 rooms for guests, and is the largest hotel in the world. The architectural appearance is exceedingly elegant and beautiful. It is Norman in style, and its Mansard roof is embellished with pediments, gables, dormer windows and crestings, and three large pavilions.

The building covers and encloses seven acres of ground in the form of an irregular pentagon, having a frontage of 232 feet on Broadway, 656 feet on Division Street, with "Cottage Wing" on the south side of the plaza, extending west from the main front for 566 feet. This wing is one of the most desirable features of this admirably-arranged house, as it affords families, and other parties, the same quiet and seclusion which a private cottage would afford, together with the attention and conveniences of a first-class hotel. The rooms of this wing are arranged in suites of one to seven bedrooms, with parlor, bath-room, and water-closet in each suite. Private table is afforded if desired, and the seclusion and freedom of a private villa may be enjoyed here, to be varied, at will, by the gayer life of the hotel and watering place.

The main front and entrance is on Broadway, in which is the elegant drawing-room, superbly furnished with Axminster carpets, carved walnut and marble furniture, frescoed ceilings, elegant lace curtains, and costly chandeliers and mirrors. The room is rich and tasteful in its entire arrangements. Across the hall is the ladies' parlor, furnished with exquisite taste; and beyond, at the corner of the Broadway and Division Street fronts, are the gentlemen's reading-rooms and the business offices of the hotel. To the west of the office in the Division Street wing, is the dining-hall, 52 by 212 feet with  $20\frac{1}{2}$  feet ceiling; beyond which are the private drawing-rooms, the children's ordinary carving-rooms, etc. The grand ball-room, 112 by 53 feet, with ceilings 26 feet high, is on the second floor of the Division Street wing, and is decorated with artistic and appropriate adornments.

The arrangement of the sleeping apartments of this hotel is excellent, and its rooms are furnished with gas, water, and marble basins throughout. It is the only hotel in Saratoga that is thoroughly plumbed and has running water in all its rooms. All the rooms are connected with the office by an electric annunciator. The entire building is divided into five sections by thick, fire-proof walls, and the openings through them are protected by heavy iron doors, thus affording great protection in case of fire. There are also fire-hydrants in each section, with hose attached, on each floor. There are ten staircases which afford ample means of escape from fire. Two elevators are used solely for conveying guests to the various floors, and every convenience has been adopted in equipping this elegant hotel for its immense summer business. Upon the Broadway front is a fine piazza, 232 feet long, three stories high, overlooking the center of the village; and one on Division Street, 200 feet in length. Extensive piazzas, 2,300 feet in length, for promenades, encircle the large interior court, which is ornamented with beautiful shade-trees, sparkling fountains, graceful lawn-statuary, and meandering walks; and, during the evening, when illuminated with electric and colored lights and lanterns, and enlivened with exquisite music, the scene is brilliant and fascinating in the extreme.

In fact, everything that is needed to make the hotel attractive and convenient is found here, and the United States Hotel stands unexcelled in its furnishing and arrangements by any of the hotels of the great watering-place. As one looks upon this palatial structure, and carefully inspects the detailed arrangements for the perfect convenience and comfort of its guests, he can but be amazed at the enterprise and courage of its owners, who have opened to the world this stupendous establishment. This immense and elegant hotel is managed by gentlemen of great experience. The Hon. James M. Marvin, who is well known to all old frequenters of Saratoga, has the general control of the whole interest, while Messrs. Tompkins, Perry, Gage, and Janvrin, are the lessees and proprietors. Under their able and successful management, the house has steadily gained in favor and become known as the most elegant and aristocratic summer resort in the world. Guests can rely on having everything provided that will conduce to their comfort and happiness.



INTERIOR COURT VIEW OF UNITED STATES HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## Grand Union Hotel.

This palatial hotel occupies almost the entire square bounded by Broadway, Congress, Federal and Washington Streets, in the very center of the town. It is a magnificent structure of brick and iron of modern style, with a street frontage of 2,400 feet. It is one of the largest and most elegantly furnished watering-place hotels in the world. Along its entire Broadway front of 800 feet runs a graceful iron piazza, three stories high, affording a splendid promenade which overlooks the liveliest portion of Broadway, and the beautiful Congress Park and Spring. The main entrance and office is at the center of the Broadway front, in the rotunda, which is eighty feet in diameter, and extends to the top of the house, with balconies on each of the five stories overlooking the entrance and grand saloon about the office. To the left of the office are reception-rooms and the grand saloon parlor, which is beautifully decorated and furnished.

Beyond the drawing-room are other small private parlors, and to the right in the Congress Street wing, is the spacious and elegant dining-hall, 60 feet wide, 275 feet long, beautifully frescoed and furnished with splendid mirrors.

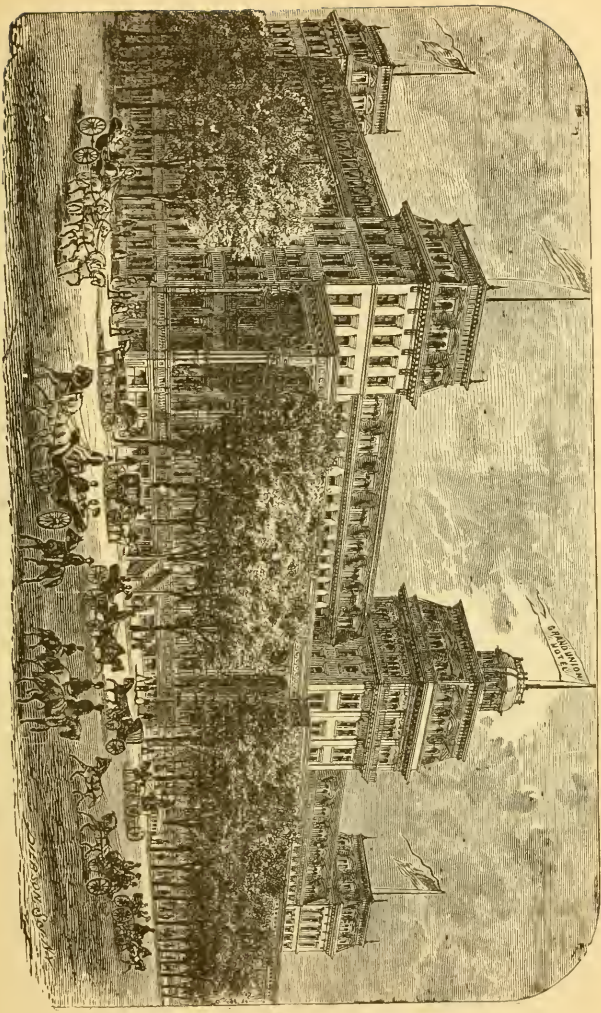
The rooms of the hotel are elegantly furnished, and many are arranged in suites for family use. Three elevators are now in operation, and guests are conveyed to and from the five floors with the utmost ease and despatch. The hotel fronts on three streets, thus affording a large number of outside rooms, while the rear rooms open upon the handsome interior court-square, beautifully adorned with trees, shrubs and flowers, presenting a delightful view of genuine artistic landscape gardening.

The new ball-room, 60x85 feet, built in 1876, is beautifully frescoed, and adorned with balconies. Yvon's Grand Centennial picture, "The Genius of America," painted expressly for the late Mr. Stewart, occupies one entire end of the room. Concerts are given every morning on the piazzas of the hotel, and hops every evening in the ball-room. Entertainments for the children are held every week.

Billiard-tables and new bowling alleys are provided for the exclusive use of guests, and all facilities that can conduce to comfort and entertainment are provided.



**THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.**  
SARATOGA SPRINGS.





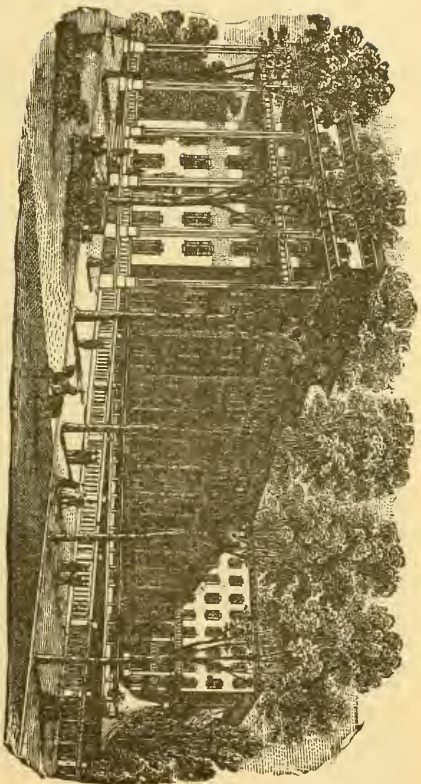
## The Clarendon Hotel.

This excellent house stands on Broadway, a short distance south of Congress Street, on one of the pleasantest sites in the village. Recent improvements have made this part of Broadway one of the most attractive portions of the great watering place. The Clarendon is one of the first-class hotels of Saratoga, and has always had the reputation of having a very fine class of guests. It has a quiet air of refinement about all its arrangements, and one feels quite at home in this cheerful and elegant hotel. It can accommodate about 500 guests, and its arrangement is every way calculated to give satisfaction to those who patronize it as a summer resort. Over fifty thousand dollars have recently been expended in re-modeling, modernizing and equipping this hotel in the most improved manner. Among the improvements is a new Otis Passenger Elevator. The piazzas have been rebuilt and enlarged, and the ample and beautifully shaded grounds afford delightful lounging places during the warm summer days. The *cuisine* of this hotel has always been noted for its excellence.

A good band discourses delightful music daily, morning and evening, from the piazza overlooking the interior court, which is illuminated in the evening, and presents a very picturesque appearance. All the surroundings of the house are pleasant.

The Clarendon is the only hotel in Saratoga which has a mineral spring within its own grounds. It partly incloses within its wings a depression or valley, ornamented with shade trees, among which stands the tasteful pagoda covering the popular Washington Spring. This spring water is among the most valuable of the Saratoga waters. It is a *tonic* water which is highly prized by Saratoga residents, and popular with the visitors. Congress Spring Park is immediately opposite the Clarendon, and such of its guests as prefer Congress or Columbian waters to what springs within their own dooryard can easily reach them.

The Clarendon is a favorite with persons who seek surroundings that promote genuine comfort and afford the luxuries of an elegant summer home. Mr. Steinfeld, the proprietor, personally superintends the hotel with his experienced and successful management.



# THE CLARENDON,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Rates \$3.00 per day and upwards.

I. STEINFELD, Proprietor.

### Adelphi Hotel.

This is a model modern hotel in every particular. It is centrally located on Broadway, between the United States and Grand Union hotels, within three minutes' walk of the Congress, Hathorn, Columbian, Hamilton, and Washington Springs; has ample piazzas fronting on Broadway, and elevated far enough above the street to command a fine view of Saratoga's most brilliant thoroughfare, and at the same time shield guests from street annoyances. There is a broad sidewalk between the house and the carriage road of Broadway, and guests of the hotel are not annoyed by the noise and dust of the street.

The rooms are large, liberally furnished, and have abundance of sunlight, and some are arranged in suites, for family use, with every modern convenience; marble basins, hot and cold running water, bath-rooms, clothes-presses, closets, etc. The beds are of the best and most improved style of springs, and are very comfortable.

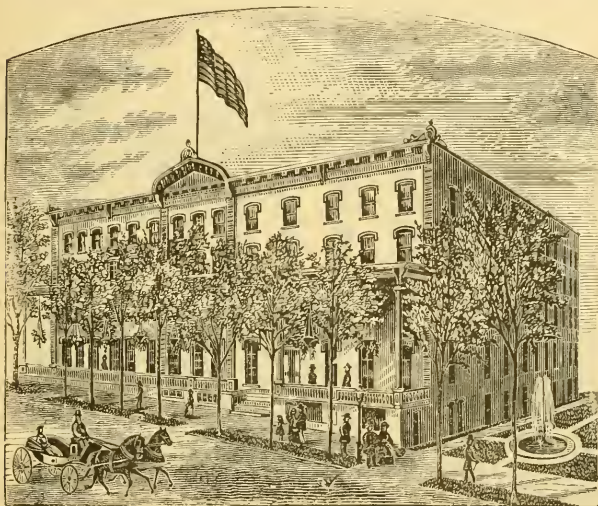
The Adelphi ranks among the best of the Saratoga hotels, and since its opening has maintained a first-class reputation. It is not as large as some of the mammoth hotels, but its modern construction, convenient arrangements, excellent cuisine and central location, have made it a favorite home, both to the visitor for pleasure and the man of business. The house has a home-like air about it which makes it very attractive to all its patrons. Its popularity has compelled the proprietor to enlarge its capacity, and recently quite extensive additions, including a new story, have been added. This house can now furnish comfortable and pleasant accommodations for about 200 guests. The patrons of this house are of the best class of people, and many distinguished visitors have been liberally entertained at this popular hotel.

The Adelphi is under the management of Mrs. W. H. McCaffrey, who maintains the high reputation that the house has previously established. It will be kept open from May until November 1st. The prices for board are reasonable.

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

### The Columbian.

The COLUMBIAN is situated on South Broadway, opposite Congress Park, near the center of all the attractions. A more beautiful and central location is not to be found in Saratoga. Congress, Columbian, Crystal and Washington Springs are in full view



from the piazzas, and the popular drives to Geyser Spring and Ballston are past this hotel. The house is built of brick, and has a frontage of 132 feet on Broadway, with a wide two-story piazza 125 feet long. The back piazza, 115 feet long, overlooks its own beautiful grounds, and as one of these piazzas is always shaded, a pleasant retreat is furnished every hour of the day. All the rooms of the Columbian have pleasant outlooks, and are well furnished.

The Columbian has been purchased by Mr. James M. Case, whose proprietorship during the past two seasons has made it one of the most popular of Saratoga's hotels. Cuisine under Prof. Felix Loumeau, late of Windsor Hotel, New York. No expense spared in any department to suit the most fastidious tastes. Terms, \$3 per day, and from \$15 to \$21 per week.

**The Worden.**

Is situated on the corner of Broadway and Division Street, directly opposite the United States Hotel. It is one of the best constructed Hotels in Saratoga, and will accommodate about 300 guests. The building is of brick, and has recently been refitted and refurnished throughout. It is five stories high, surmounted



with a Mansard roof, and presents a very neat and attractive exterior on the fashionable avenue of the town. Extending along the Broadway front is a fine broad piazza, two stories high, which commands an extended view of Broadway, and the business center of the village. This hotel is less than two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and is open all the year round at uniform rates. W. W. Worden, Proprietor, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



### The Windsor Hotel.

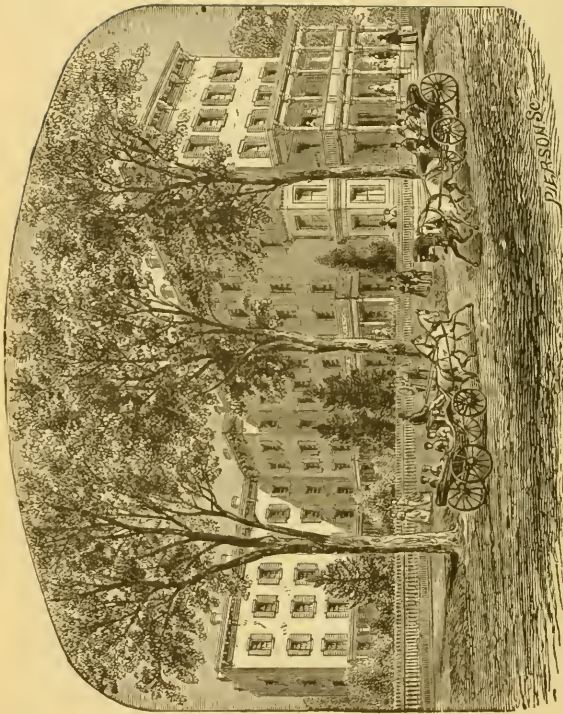
This house was built in the spring of 1876, and opened for the first time to the public in June of that year. It proved an unfortunate investment for its original owners, and has since passed into the hands of Hon. Henry Hilton, who has enlarged and improved it, and opened it as a first-class hotel, under the management of Mr. Jno. M. Otter. It stands on the corner of Broadway and William Street, and commands a fine view of Broadway, the principal street of the village. From the roof of the house the view commands a wide range of the country, embracing in its scope several villages in Saratoga County. The Hudson Valley, the Green Mountains in the distant east, the Greenfield Hills and Adirondack Mountains on the north and west, with the village of Saratoga Springs and Congress Park in immediate prospect

### Huestis House.

This popular summer house, open from the first of June to November 1st, is situated on South Broadway, within one block of the Congress and Hathorn Springs. It has been under the same management for the past twenty three years, and has accommodations for 150 guests. Being an old-established house, its patrons are among the leading citizens of all parts of the country, thus making the social life delightful throughout the season.

The house is furnished in modern style, rooms single or en suite, well ventilated and supplied with the best electric annunciators, bath-rooms, and other modern improvements. The parlors are large and handsomely furnished.

Steam heat has been introduced and extended throughout the house, so that the cool and rainy days never bring the chilly air to any part of the establishment. Many of the rooms are also supplied with open wood fire-places. The dining-room is very commodious and cheerful, and will seat over one hundred guests. The children's ordinary supplies a separate dining-room for children and nurses. The cuisine is excellent, and the mode of service unexcelled. Address Wm. B. Huestis, manager, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



# **DRS. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.**

Open all the year. Location delightful and central. Table and appointments first-class. Bath department complete and elegant. Society genial and cultured. Summer resort of many eminent persons for rest and recreation as well as treatment. Among its patrons are Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D. (B'klyn), Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D. (N. Y.), Rev. R. D. Harper, D. D. (Philadelphia), Rev. C. C. ("Chaplain") McCabe, D. D., Rev. Dr. Jno. Potts (Ottawa), Bishops Foss and Harris, Hon. F. C. Sessions (Columbus, O.); J. M. Phillips M. E. Book Concern, N. Y.; Jas. McCreery (N. Y.); Ex-Gov. Wells (Va.); Rev. Dr. McCosh (Pres. Princeton), Pres. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D. (Union Theol. Sem.); Judges Reynolds, Hand, Bliss, Drake, Med. Profs. Ross, Knapp, Ford, and many others equally well known.



## CHAPTER IV.

### INSTITUTIONS AND BOARDING-HOUSES.

THE institutions and boarding-houses of Saratoga afford excellent accommodations, at moderate prices, and are decidedly homelike and healthful. Many of them have beautiful lawns for croquet and out-door sports, and are very attractive in their external surroundings, while the prices for board are very moderate.

The institutions for the special treatment of diseases in Saratoga are few, but one or two are recognized by the medical fraternity as quite superior, and are certainly well supplied with medical appliances, and under competent management. We call attention especially to

#### **Drs. Strong's Remedial Institute.**

This excellent institution is pleasantly located on Circular street, the most beautiful avenue in Saratoga, within five minutes easy walk of the great hotels, Congress Spring Park, Hathorn and the principal springs, and other sources of attraction. It is just retired enough for rest, and just near enough to all the whirl.

The institution has the table, appointments and elegance of a first-class hotel. Its bath department compares favorably with the best metropolitan establishments, and offers the only opportunity in Saratoga for obtaining Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electro-thermal baths. Abundant facilities are afforded for recreation and amusement, comprising organ, pianos, parlor entertainments, fine croquet ground, gymnasium, etc. A marked and very pleasant feature of the house is its genial cultured society and homelike sociability. It is the summer resort of many eminent persons for rest and recreation.

Among its patrons are Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D. (B'klyn), Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D. (N. Y.), Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, D.D. (N. Y.), Rev. C. C. ("Chaplain") McCabe, D.D., Rev. D. K. Pierce, D.D. (Zions Herald); Bishops Simpson, Foster, Peck, Robertson; Prest. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D. (Union Theol. Sem.), Prest. H. A. Buttz, D.D. (Drew Theol. Sem.). Prest. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D. (Middlebury); Ex-Govs. Wells, (Va.), Page,

(Vt.), Boardman, (W. Va.); Judges Reynolds, (Brooklyn), Drake, (Washington), Bliss, (Mo.); Prof Benj. N. Martin, LL. D., (N. Y. University ; Med. Profs. Armor, (Brooklyn), Ross, (Chicago), Knapp, (N. Y.), Ford, (Ann Arbor); and many others.

Saratoga Springs should have an institution managed by educated physicians, where professional advice with able and constant medical supervision can be obtained. Such is Dr. Strong's Remedial Institute. A casual observer would not suspect its medical character from anything seen in or about it, as there is no appearance of invalidism, and its prominent features are those of a first-class family hotel.

The proprietors have received a classical education, and are graduates of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. The institution is endorsed and largely patronized by the medical profession. Its ample halls, parlor, dining, bath and other public rooms are heated by steam, while its extensive piazzas and gymnasium afford opportunities for exercise.

In addition to the ordinary remedial agents available in general practice are such special appliances as Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electro-thermal, and every variety of hydrophatic baths, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity, Vacuum Treatment, Movement Cure, Inhalation; Medicated Oxygen, Compressed and Rarified air, Health Lift, Calisthenics, Mineral Waters, etc., so that the institution is furnished with every appliance requisite for the treatment of Nervous, Lung, Female and other chronic diseases.

The dry, uniform and bracing climate, together with the cathartic, tonic, diuretic, alkaline and alterative mineral waters, form attractions which bring invalids here at all seasons of the year. Physicians recognize the importance of the mineral waters in many courses of treatment. The danger from their indiscriminate use cannot be too strongly emphasized, as much of their efficacy and marvelous power over disease is due to their proper administration and if ignorantly used they may become as potent agents for harm as they should be for good. Over twenty years' professional observation and experience eminently qualify the Drs. Strong to give advice in regard to them. The advantage of a well regulated hygiene institution so completely equipped and under the able management of regularly educated physicians are obvious. Circulars sent on application.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### DRIVES AND RESORTS.

The drives and resorts around Saratoga Springs are numerous and attractive. The principal one is to Saratoga Lake, 3 miles east of the village. The brilliant procession of carriages, with their fair occupants and superb horses, render the otherwise uninteresting road one of the sights of Saratoga.

Saratoga Lake is six miles long and nearly two miles wide. Moon's Lake House, overlooking the lake from the north end, and famed for its game and fish dinners, and White Sulphur Springs House on the east side of the lake, are the principal points to be visited. Small steamers run from Moon's to White Sulphur Springs House and other points on the lake. Regattas are annually held on the lake and attract multitudes of people.

The Saratoga Race Course, on the road to the lake, is a mile track, kept in excellent order.

The Saratoga Battle Ground, at Stillwater, the scene of Burgoyne's battle and surrender, is about 15 miles from the village, but a fair carriage-road leads to its vicinity.

The Glen Mitchell is about one and a half miles from Congress Hall, at the terminus of North Broadway, and the drive from the village to the Glen Mitchell Hotel, returning by the road around Excelsior Lake and by the Excelsior Spring, is one of the pleasantest to be found near Saratoga.

Another beautiful drive is through Excelsior Park, which embraces that portion of Saratoga Springs known as the "Valley of the Teu Springs," with the table-land on either side.

Lake Lonely a small lake among the hills, is a pleasant place for picnic excursions.

Prospect Hill is 16 miles distant, and from its summit, 2,000 feet high, a wide view may be obtained.

Woodlawn Park, the private property of the Hon. Henry Hilton, comprising some 500 acres in the north part of the village, is open to the public. A drive or walk through these charming grounds will delight the most fastidious.

Mount McGregor, 9 miles distant, reached by rail or carriage, is one of the most delightful resorts near Saratoga. The view from the mountain is wide and entrancingly beautiful. For maps and particulars, see "Taintor's Saratoga Illustrated Guide Book."



# MOUNT MCGREGOR.

## SARATOGA'S GREAT MOUNTAIN RESORT.

CONNECTED WITH SARATOGA, BY ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED  
RAILROADS IN THE WORLD. A THOUSAND ACRE MOUNTAIN  
PARK, TEN MILES NORTH OF AND 1,000 FEET ABOVE  
SARATOGA. HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA UNKNOWN  
AT MT. MCGREGOR.

Mount McGregor owes its summer resort popularity to Mr. Duncan McGregor. Some years ago, appreciating the advantages of this charming mountain, and foreseeing its popularity as a mountain annex for Saratoga's 200,000 annual visitors, Mr McGregor constructed a carriage road up the mountain, and built a hotel on the summit and thus became the pioneer of this now famous mountain resort. Mt. McGregor has grown constantly in public favor. Notwithstanding its apparent inaccessibility, before the railroad was built, thousands visited it every year, and every visitor has become a traveling advertisement for this charming spot. Saratoga's most famous guests have driven over the long and tedious road with their elegant turnouts to enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere of Mount McGregor. Only one thing has been lacking to make it one of the most popular resorts in America, and that has been cheap, comfortable and quick transportation.

The final development of this beautiful Adirondack Annex to Saratoga, was undertaken and accomplished by a remarkably enterprising young man, Mr. W. J. Arkell, of Canajoharie, N. Y. To his artistic appreciation and resistless persistence is largely due the organization of the Saratoga, Mt. McGregor and Lake George Railway Co. The road was commenced in March, 1882, and completed to the summit of Mt. McGregor the following June.

### **Mt. McGregor and how to reach it.**

The rise of ground in Broadway, Saratoga, is the beginning of the Adirondack Range, gradually ascending toward the north. Mount McGregor is the first bold spur of the Adirondacks, rising a thousand feet above Saratoga, and only ten miles away.

The Saratoga station, of the Mt. McGregor railway, is north of and adjoining the Waverly House on North Broadway. From this point the track runs parallel with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railway, on the high bank above, and passing the Star, Empire, Red and "A" Springs on the right.

Near the water works, the road branches off to the left skirting along Loughberry Lake, leaving Excelsior Spring and Park on the right and passing Glen Mitchell on the east. From this point the road is nearly straight for six miles and almost on a level grade. Wilton, seven miles from Saratoga, is the only station along the route. Wilton village lies at the foot of Mount McGregor, and it is from this point that the ascent of the mountain properly begins. The road winds around the mountain, some four miles, in the form of a huge letter S, with a uniform grade of 212 feet per m.c. The mountain station is on the summit and only a few steps from the hotel and restaurant. The equipment of the road is most complete. The locomotives and coaches have been made with exceptional care, skill and taste. The coaches are finished in mahogany, with large adjustable windows to afford opportunity to see the mountain views.

The wild and magnificent scenery along the mountain road can not be described. It must be seen to be appreciated. You are constantly startled with the sudden changes. Every turn is a surprise. All the senses and emotions are called into play in an incredibly short time. Now your poetic soul is fired with a fifty mile landscape spread out before you, but your ecstasy is suddenly broken, as the train dashes through a rocky cut, and scarcely has the cavernous roar died away before you are gazing timidly from some giddy trestle into a yawning chasm, and involuntarily reviewing the past and contemplating "the sweet bye and bye." On, on we go and "the tireless horse" easily climbs the iron road. We turn sharply around the mountain, and in a moment we are seemingly buried in a primeval forest. We soon emerge, and as we near the top we see through extended vistas into broad valleys below, and over boundless landscapes beyond.

We have been charmed with the trip and find ourselves prepared to appreciate the summit views of Mount McGregor.

Far away to the north and north-west the far famed Adirondacks lean against the sky, with pinnacles towering, king-like, above. Prospect mountain in the north and French mountain in the north-east, define the gigantic water-sheds of the delicate Lake George. The beautiful Hudson forms a crescent only two miles below us and meanders away to the north-east.

## SARATOGA ILLUSTRATED.

Glen's Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward are seen distinctly in the north-east, while beyond, the Green Mountains of Vermont and the blue outlines of the New Hampshire Hills serve as a background for one of the finest landscapes in America.

"True 'tis a scene of loveliness,

Below you are fields of waving grain, and pastures and lazy herds;  
about you are wild flowers and murmuring pines.

"Your thoughts are wandering up,  
Far up the streams of time;  
And long slept recollections of old tales,  
Are rushing on your memory as ye breathe,  
That valleys storied name,  
FIELD OF THE GROUNDLED ARMS" !

It is Schuylerville and the Saratoga Battle ground, miles away, but visible in the south-east, that have stirred the memories of history. Bemis Heights, where was fought the first great decisive battle in the war that made us a nation. Schuylerville, the scene of Burgoyne's surrender, now commemorated by a national monument. Saratoga Lake and Snake Hill add much to the picturesque view before us. The hotel towers of Saratoga remind one of the gayeties of the great American Spa and the numerous Saratoga attractions that can be reached from Mt. McGregor in half an hour. The world renowned Catskills complete the great panorama before us, and as we enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere of McGregor's lofty mountain, we wonder why all Saratoga visitors have not been brought here before.

Some one has said: "see Italy and die;" but those who see Mount McGregor say: "See Mount McGregor and live, live to see and enjoy it from year to year. Renovate your system at the Saratoga Springs, but renew your youth at Mount McGregor," it is the "Great Eldorado of the North."

The Mount McGregor Railway Company has absolute control of one thousand acres on this mount: in, which will eventually be one of the grandest mountain parks in the world. In this park are two natural mountain lakes, Lake Anna and Lake Bonita. These lakes are stocked with fish and easily reached by carriage roads. There are miles of pleasant drives over easy grades.

A popular feature of this resort will be a series of family cottages in connection with a large hotel now being built. An ample supply of pure water is furnished from a deep artesian well. The view from a look-out tower commands a wide range of the upper Hudson. There is also a western outlook from Mt. McGregor towards Jessup's Landing, Luzerne and the Adirondacks proper affording a fine view of the Hudson.

### **Mt. McGregor Restaurant and Café.**

A large restaurant has been erected on Overlook Point, built after the Manhattan Beach style, with windows extending to the floor, easily opened or closed as occasion demands. Family and party tables are provided. A wide piazza extends on three sides of the Restaurant affording ample opportunity to enjoy the scenery and cool breezes. The Restaurant is in the hands of experienced management and the public will be served in a first-class manner.

The Mount McGregor Railway is particularly a pleasure road, controlled by the company, and trains will be run to accommodate the public, at all reasonable hours. Visitors to Saratoga should not fail to spend a few days at Mt. McGregor.

Mt. McGregor is highly recommended for persons suffering from hay-fever and asthma.

### **Mt. McGregor Gallery of American Art.**

For the purpose of adding the best representations of American Art to the many beauties of Nature on this mountain, the Mt. McGregor Art Association has been established here with a permanent endowment fund. A permanent gallery has been erected and already contains more than a hundred of the best oil paintings executed by the best American artists. The object of this association is the promotion of American Art. The productions of American artists only will be exhibited here. A nominal admission fee is charged for the purpose only of defraying incidental expenses. Lovers of Art should not fail to visit this remarkable collection.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### ADIRONDACK COMPANY'S RAILROAD.

This railroad, connecting with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. at Saratoga Springs, runs northerly toward the great hunting and fishing grounds of Northern New York.

It is projected through the heart of the Great Wilderness, to Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence River, and is intended to develop these vast wilds of 150 miles in diameter, and afford convenient access for travellers to this picturesque and interesting country. The railroad is already completed several miles beyond North Creek, which is 57 miles from Saratoga Springs. It connects at various points with stage lines running to all of the hotels in the Sacondaga and Schroon Lake tract.

#### KING'S.

*Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 10 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

A station for the accommodation of the people of North Greenfield, Greenfield Centre, and Porter's Corners.

#### SOUTH CORINTH.

*Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 13 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

The small village lies a little to the west of the railroad, and contains a small tannery, saw-mill, bolt factory, two churches.

#### JESSUP'S LANDING.

*Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 17 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

The village of about 600 inhabitants is on the west bank of the Hudson, about a mile east of the railroad station. It contains the extensive manufactory, Hudson River Pulp Company, for making pulp from wood for the manufacture of paper.

At Jessup's Landing is a magnificent waterfall in the Hudson, which here plunges over perpendicular rocks 70 feet in height. The falls, with the rapids extending half a mile above, afford a scene of remarkable grandeur and sublimity. At this point the traveller reaches the edge of the wild and mountainous Adirondack region.

#### HADLEY.

*Hadley, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 22 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

Just before reaching this station, the railroad crosses the Sacondaga River, a branch of the Hudson, on a bridge 450 feet long, and 96 feet above the bed of the river. Six miles above Hadley, the Sacondaga is navigable for small boats.



## THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

### LUZERNE,

*Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., is on the east bank of the Hudson,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Hadley Station on the Adirondack Railroad.*

This delightful little village is charmingly situated amidst some of the finest scenery to be found in Northern New York. The mountains on either side rise about 600 feet, and the boisterous Hudson plunges through a deep and rocky gorge, forming the most beautiful rapids and delightful prospects.

At Luzerne is the well-known Rockwell's hotel, kept by Messrs. George T. Rockwell and Son. It is one of those houses which are a delight to all lovers of good living, and "where the happiness of the landlord is in exact ratio to the appetite of his guests."

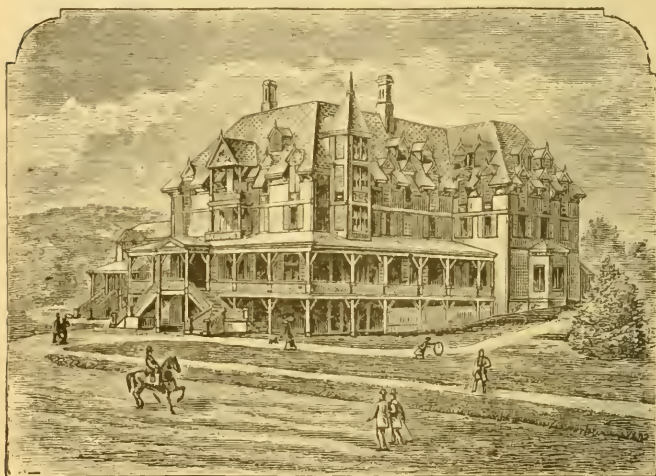
The house is nicely furnished throughout, and the table is always spread with an abundance of trout, game, and other luxuries, prepared in the most inviting style. The Messrs Rockwell make a specialty of preparing *game dinners*, and parties from Saratoga will find every accomodation for their comfort and enjoyment, by sending notice to the proprietors a little in advance of their coming. A free carriage conveys the guests to and from the hotel, and will be in waiting for all the trains at the Railroad depot. A more enjoyable hotel or resort cannot be found in Northern New York. Terms according to rooms and time of occupancy.

Lake of Luzerne, seven hundred feet above the sea level, and surrounded by hills, is a picture of beauty in itself.

Parties who early seek the exhilarating and oxygenated air of the mountains, will find at the well-known and popular Wayside Hotel all the conveniences and luxuries of a first-class hotel. Its facilities for the accommodation of tourists are among the best. It is just before the lake, and is built in the style of Swiss architecture. It possesses a fleet of 50 row-boats, a unique livery of single and double buckboards, and appurtenances for other entertainments of the guests. The Plateau of the "wayside" is seven hundred feet elevation above tide water. The dry and invigorating atmosphere is a tonic. The soil, sandy, and an absorbent. The water, soft and pure, from granite rocks. No miasma or malaria, and the hygienic conditions are believed to be perfect. The breezes blow over living timber—over pine-spruce, and other gummy and resinous trees—which statistics

## THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

show are conducive to long life. The place is recommended by the best physicians as good for rheumatism; good for throat and lung difficulties; good for dyspeptics; good for general debility; good for all who desire relaxation, rest and quiet. No better recommendation for the house can be given than the very liberal patronage it has received in the past, and the exceptional number of families distinguished for culture and refinement who annually make the place their summer home.



WAYSIDE HOTEL.

The Wayside Cottages, ten in number, erected like the hotel, and containing from five to twelve rooms each, rent at from \$200 to \$1,000 for the season, and have been christened by Col. Butler with appropriate names.

### STONY CREEK,

*Stony Creek, Warren Co., N. Y., 30 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

Just before reaching the station, the Railroad crosses Stony Creek on a bridge of 125 feet span. The village is about two miles above the station, and contains a comfortable hotel, an extensive tannery, one church, and about 300 inhabitants.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### THURMAN.

*Thurman, Warren Co., N. Y., 36 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

This is the stopping-point for passengers wishing to reach Warrensburg or Lake George. The station is at the junction of Schroon River and the Hudson. Warrensburg is a prosperous village of about 1,000 inhabitants, and contains several stores, manufactories, saw-mills, a large tannery, four or five churches, and the Warrensburg Academy. The Warrensburg Hotel and the Adirondack House are very comfortable hotels. Stages run daily from Thurman to Warrensburg and Lake George on arrival of trains from Saratoga. This affords a delightful trip for parties who desire to enjoy the variety and wildness of the mountain scenery, to or from Lake George and Saratoga.

### "THE GLEN."

*Johnsburg, Warren Co., N. Y., 44 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

Here the Hudson River is spanned by a large wooden bridge.

### RIVERSIDE.

*Johnsburg, Warren Co., N. Y., 50 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

Riverside is situated close by the bank of the river, and has been brought into importance by being made the station where passengers leave the cars for Chester, Pottersville, Schroon Lake, Johnsburg, and other points north. A magnificent line of stages runs from this station to these several points. The distance to Schroon Lake is only about six miles, and hence, this route is decidedly the most desirable and pleasant. The steamers on the lake make close connections with the stages, and tourists will find the route one of the most delightful and entrancing to be found in this country. Schroon Lake is rapidly growing in popularity as a resort.

### NORTH CREEK.

*Johnsburg, Warren Co., N. Y., 57 miles from Saratoga Springs.*

This is the present northern terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, and is a base or starting-point for the excursionist or sportsman visiting the Adirondack country. The entrance from this point is the easiest and quickest to Raquette Lake, the heart of the Wilderness. Raquette, Blue Mountain, Moose, Mohican, Three Cedar, Summer, and Shedd Lakes, and Moose River, in the heart of the Wilderness are reached from here.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.'S R.R.—*Continued.*

### GANSEVOORT.

*Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 193 miles from New York.*

Is a small post-village, named after Colonel Peter Gansevoort, of the Revolutionary army, who lived here after the war was over. The village stands upon the banks of *Snook Kill*, which the railroad crosses just north of the station. The range of mountains seen at times to the westward is the *Palmérstown* range, a continuation of the *Adirondacks*.

### FORT EDWARD.

*Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., 199 miles from New York.*

HOTEL—*St. James.* Population, 5,000.

This town is of considerable importance and activity. It stands on the east bank of the Hudson, near where that river changes its course from east to south. An island divides the river opposite the town. The railway crosses this island, and the two channels afford a good view of the river side of the town. The large buildings at this part of the village are those of the *Fort Edward Institute*, a large school for both sexes. *Fort Edward* was an important military point in the Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars. A fort called *Fort Nicholson* was built here in 1709, but was soon after abandoned. In 1755, in pursuance of the plan of military operations against Canada, a fort was erected here, called at first *Fort Lyman*, but the name was afterward changed to *Fort Edward*, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, the brother of George III. of England. Being on the great carrying route to *Lake Champlain*, it became a very important depot for arms and rendezvous for armies in the expeditions against Canada. It also served as a hospital for the sick and wounded. During the Revolution it was again occupied by both British and Americans. It stood on the bank of the river, north of the creek, within the present limits of the village.

The murder of *Jane McRea* took place a little east of the village, July 27, 1777. The tragedy intensified popular feeling against the British and has passed into our national history. The remains of *Miss McRea* are interred in the *Union Cemetery*.

Passengers for *Fort William Henry Hotel*, at the head of

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

Lake George, and the Lake George route northward, leave the main line of railway at Fort Edward, for the branch to Glens Falls and Lake George.

(For description of the route via Lake George, see page 94.)

### DUNHAM'S BASIN.

*Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., 202 miles from New York.*

A small village on the Champlain Canal.

### SMITH'S BASIN.

*Washington Co., N. Y., 207 miles from New York.*

A small station with few houses. The station bears the name of a large landowner of this vicinity and proprietor of the large hotel near the station.

### FORT ANN.

*Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., 211 miles from New York.*

This village bears the name of an old colonial fort which stood on the west side of Wood Creek, about half a mile from the railway station. The Champlain Canal now crosses the spot where it stood. The fort was one of a chain of works erected in 1756, at the joint expense of England and the colonies, to facilitate expeditions against Canada during the French war, and was the scene of several encounters between the hostile forces. An engagement occurred here in 1777 between Burgoyne's advance and a detachment of Americans. The latter held their ground until their ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated, felling trees, burning bridges, and otherwise obstructing the roads. Burgoyne was several weeks in overcoming the obstacles so that his heavily equipped troops could continue their march.

As we pass along the railroad toward Whitehall, we may notice the high, steep, and rocky mountains on the north and west of us, which are called Fort Ann Mountains.

### COMSTOCK'S LANDING.

*Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., 215 miles from New York.*

For some miles the railway follows the course of a rocky ledge of limestone, between which and the track is the Champlain Canal. At Comstock's Landing the ridge is quite high and precipitous. A road, however, ascends through a break in the cliff, and part of the village may be seen. The large and handsome



## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

house, which is so beautifully situated on the wooded summit of the cliff, is the residence of Mr. I. V. Baker.

### WHITEHALL.

*Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., 223 miles from New York.*  
HOTEL—*Halls.*

The village of Whitehall stands at the head of Lake Champlain. High hills rise on both sides the village, but the country is level and open to the southward. Whitehall is one of the largest lumber markets on the lake, and owes its prosperity principally to that branch of industry. It has a population of 5,000. The R. R. train divides at this station, a part of the cars carrying the passengers to Rutland, and a portion going north to Plattsburg and Montreal. Tourists by Lake Champlain formerly took the steamers at Whitehall, but now the point of departure from the cars to the steamers is at Ticonderoga. Passengers for Rutland, Middletown Springs, Clarendon Springs, Manchester, Brandon, and other points in southern Vermont remain in the cars of the train going to Rutland. For Lake Champlain Route, see page 104.

### FAIRHAVEN.

*Fairhaven, Rutland Co., Vt., 229 miles from New York.*

The village stands on an elevated plateau, overlooking the open country along the base of the hills along Lake Champlain. Close by the station, and in sight from the car windows, are beautiful falls in the Castleton River. Slate is quarried and worked in large quantities at this place. Here also is the westward limit of the great marble beds of Vermont.

### HYDEVILLE.

*Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., 231 miles from New York.*

The village is largely engaged in marble and slate works. It is pleasantly situated among lofty hills. Immediately north of the village is a large lake called Lake Bomoseen. It affords good fishing, and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of the vicinity.

### CASTLETON.

*Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., 234 miles from New York.*

Is on a small river of the same name. Killington Peak, among the Green Mountains, may be seen at intervals to the eastward.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

The peculiar bold eminence in the same direction is known as Spruce Knob, and its immediate neighbor is Herrick Mountain.

### WEST RUTLAND.

*Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., 241 miles from New York.*

Extensive marble works are in operation at this place. The quarries, to which a branch railroad track leads, may be seen on the hillside to the north. The whole ridge surrounding the alluvial flat on which the village stands is composed of marble of greater or less degrees of fineness.

### RUTLAND.

*Rutland, Rutland Co., Vt., 244 miles from New York, from Montreal, 150½. HOTELS--Bates and Bardwell.*

The name of Rutland is probably best known in connection with the marble which is quarried from various places within its limits, and carried thence to all parts of the country. The town and village are the centres of the marble region, and large quantities of fine white marble are annually shipped thence by railroad. Rutland is the county town, and is important as the central market for a large region of country. Its population is about 12,000. It has two daily and three weekly newspapers, two iron foundries, large marble sawing works, and some other factories. On the principal street are a number of fine stores of all kinds, well stocked with supplies for local trade. The railroad dépôt is a fine brick building in the central part of the town, and is used by the three railroads which meet here, namely, the Central Vermont R. R., the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R., and the Bennington & Rutland R. R. Pleasant drives and walks abound in the vicinity, among which may be mentioned the roads leading to Clarendon Springs, Middletown Healing Springs, and the various marble quarries. The Green Mountains surround the valley in which Rutland stands, and add greatly to the beauty of its scenery. The highest three peaks are known by the names of Shrewsbury, Killington, and Pico. Otter Creek flows through the northern part of the village, and furnishes excellent water-power at various points.

# CLARENDON HOUSE,

## Clarendon Springs, Vt.

MURRAY BROTHERS, - - - Proprietors.

Open from June to October.

Hotel and Three Cottages Accommodating 200 Guests.

FARM OF 170 ACRES CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

### TERMS.

Board, per week,	-	-	-	\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00
Children,	-	-	-	\$5.00 and \$6.00
Servants,	-	-	-	\$5.00
Day Board,	-	-	-	\$2.00

Carriages at West Rutland to meet all regular Railroad Trains. Telegraph communication, Livery and Boarding Stables connected with the house. Warm and Cold Baths. Cool nights and no mosquitoes. Music, Billiards, Bowling, etc. Pleasant drives and beautiful scenery in every direction. References, if desired, in all principal cities. Sanitary arrangements of the house first-class. *Send for Pamphlet with description.*

## CLARENDON SPRINGS,

DISCOVERED IN THE HISTORIC YEAR OF 1776.

*Unequaled for Curing all Impurities of the Blood, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and for Restoring Appetite and Physical Strength.*

This water has no sediment, is delicious to drink, health-giving, and is a fine water for bathing. As a choice table water helping digestion and sharpening the appetite, these waters will be found invaluable.

### ANALYSIS:

One gallon, or 235 inches of water contains:

Carbonic Acid Gas,	-	-	-	-	-	46.16 cubic inch
Nitrogen Gas,	-	-	-	-	-	9.63 "
Carbonate of Lime	-	-	-	-	-	3.02 grains.
Muriate of Lime, Sulphate of Soda and Sulphate of Magnesia,	-	-	-	-	-	2.74 "

One hundred cubic inches of the gas which was evolved from the water consisted of—

Carbonic Acid Gas,	-	-	-	-	-	0.05 cubic inch
Oxygen Acid Gas,	-	-	-	-	-	1.50 "
Nitrogen Acid Gas,	-	-	-	-	-	98.45 "

DR. AUGUSTUS A. HAYES, State Assayer for Massachusetts, says: "It is a remarkable water, containing nitrogen dissolved."

Bottled and Delivered by Union Bottling Co.,

Nos. 240, 242 and 244 East 20th Street, New York.

## CLARENDON SPRINGS, VERMONT,

*Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt. 3 Miles from West Rutland.*

These springs are on the west side of the Tinmouth river, among the beautiful hills of Vermont, three miles from West Rutland Station, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co's Railroad. They are about 170 miles from Boston, 90 from Albany, 60 from Saratoga Springs, and 25 from Whitehall. The scenery about the springs is of peculiar beauty, even for Vermont, while the splendid roads afford excellent opportunity for drives and views of this delightful region. Many prominent peaks and spurs of the Green Mountains are within a few miles, and may be seen from the lower hills that surround the springs. Killington, Pico, Little Pico, and Shrewsbury Peaks of the Green Mountains, Spruce Knob and Birle's-Eye Peaks, add grandeur and picturesqueness to this region. Amid this charming scenery, nature has sent forth one of her life-giving fountains, rarely excelled in rich medicinal properties or healing efficacy. The following, taken from the Geological Survey of Vermont, Vol. II, describes the discovery of these valuable waters. "These springs were doubtless among the first ever visited for their medicinal virtues, and are more resorted to than any others in the State. Tradition informs us that their medicinal character was first discovered in 1776, by Asa Smith, who resided in the town. He is reported to have 'dreamed' of a spring in the western part of the town, and, full of faith, started in search of the water that would restore him to health. Arriving at this spot, he recognized it as the one he had seen in his dream, and accordingly drank of the waters, and bound clay saturated with it upon his swollen and inflamed limbs. The scrofulous humor which for years had been a source of continual annoyance, at once yielded to the potent influence of the water, and the man was soon restored to perfect health." Many residents of Rutland and vicinity testify to a number of cures of obstinate diseases by drinking this water. The best effects are obtained by taking it fresh from the spring, where all its mineral properties, combine with the fresh mountain air, to restore health and strength. The large hotel and some cottages near the Springs, supply all the conveniences of our best summer resorts. Warm and cold baths, billiards, bowling, a livery and boarding stable, and telegraph communication to all parts of the country are connected with the hotel.

## HUDSON RIVER ROUTE.

### MIDDLETOWN HEALING SPRINGS.

*Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., 8 miles from Poultney.*

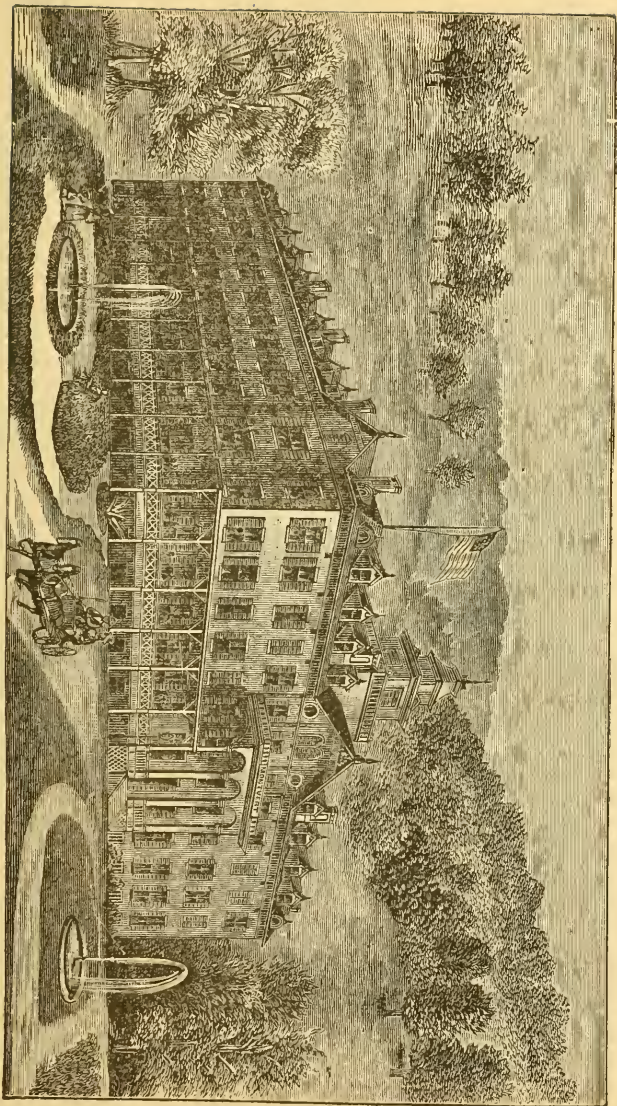
The Middletown Healing Springs are situated on the north bank of the Poultney River, a tributary of Lake Champlain. The springs are about fifteen miles southwest from Rutland; but Poultney is the nearest railroad station, and the proper point of R. R. departure. Stages connecting with trains run between Poultney and the springs. The road between Middletown and Poultney, winding around the foot of the mountains and along the margin of the river, is a charming drive. The springs are less than an hour's drive from Poultney, and their beautiful surroundings and rare medicinal virtues have made them a favorite resort for the invalid and pleasure-seeker. Spruce Knob Mountain, 4 miles north of the town, and Bird's-Eye, three miles west of Spruce Knob, 7 miles from the springs, and Lover's Rock, one-fourth of a mile from the springs, are said to "present scenery which would excite admiration even in Switzerland."

These springs were known previous to 1811, and their waters used to a limited extent as a remedial agent. In that year, according to old residents of the country, a flood changed the bed of the Poultney River at Middletown, and destroyed the springs until June, 1868, when another flood reopened them.

Many individuals, afflicted in various ways, drank indiscriminately from all the springs, and in many cases complete restoration to health resulted. The waters act as a tonic and stimulant, giving tone and strength to the system, stimulating the digestive organs, and promoting the full and healthful action of the organs of the body. Only four of the seven springs have yet been analyzed, but their medicinal properties are quite distinct. Prof. Peter Collier, of the Agricultural College of Vermont, analyzed Spring Number One, and found its waters to contain Carbonic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Chlorine, Nitric Acid, Lime, Magnesia, Iron, Manganese, Alumina, Potash, Soda. These elements are found in the following combinations: Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Iron, Carbonate of Manganese, Alumina, Chloride of Potassium, Chloride of Sodium, Carbonate of Soda. Of these, iron and manganese are found to exist in unusual abundance.



MONTVERT HOTEL, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, N.Y.



## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

The completion of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroad, from Glens Falls to Caldwell at the head of Lake George, has made the tour through this marvelously beautiful lake both speedy and comfortable. Now no stage-coaches are encountered on any part of the route. The traveler going north, and wishing to visit Lake George, or to take the route by that lake, leaves the main line of the Del. & Hud. Canal Co.'s R. R. at Fort Edward, and takes the cars of the Lake George Branch to Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, and Lake George. The depot at Lake George is in the grove just east of the great Fort William Henry Hotel, at the head of the lake. In continuing the journey from Caldwell, the route is by steamer down Lake George to Baldwin, where the D. & H. C. C. Railroad of five miles around the rapids connects with the steamers on Lake Champlain at Fort Ticonderoga. Of course this route is only available during the season of summer travel; but it is much frequented by lovers of nature, as the scenery of Lake George has an almost world-wide reputation for beauty and attractiveness.

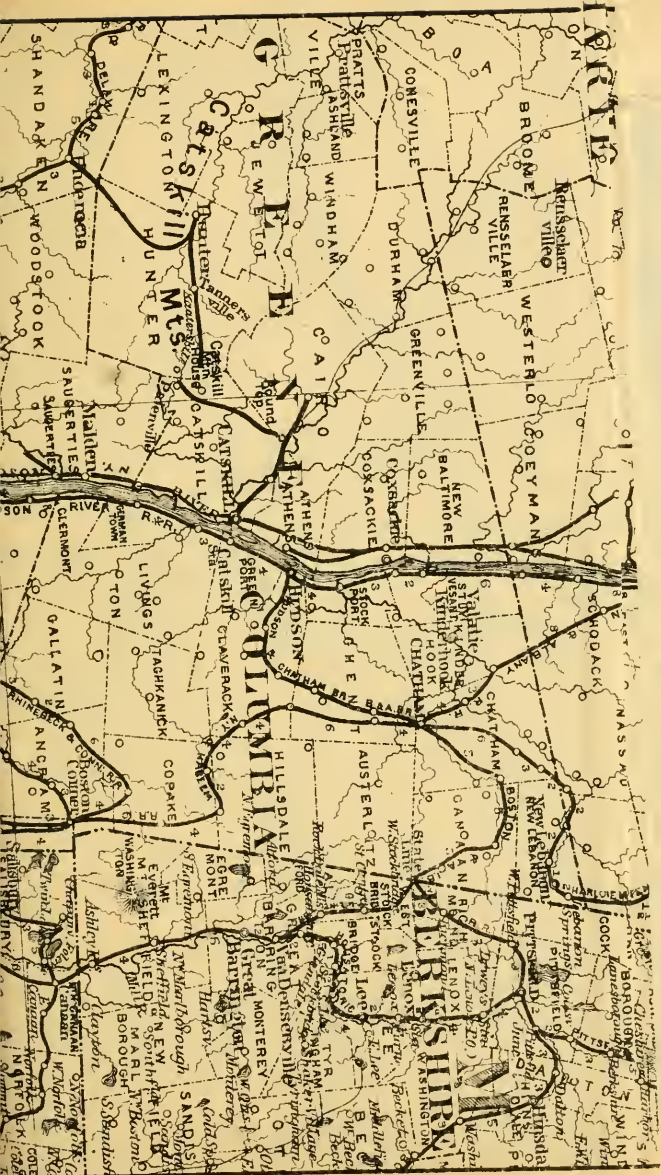
If, however, one wishes only to visit Lake George, and not go farther north, it will perhaps be as well for him to go on by rail to Fort Ticonderoga, take the branch R. R. to Baldwin on Lake George, and thence pass up Lake George to Fort William Henry. By this means he secures the best introduction to the scenery of the lake of "The Silvery Waters," amid the glory and deepening shadows of a sunset on the lake. Two trips are made daily by the steamers during the summer season.

Palace cars are run through without change from New York and Saratoga to Lake George, in summer, via the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R's.

## SANDY HILL.

*Kingsbury, Washington County, N. Y.*

This village contains about 3,000 inhabitants. A dam 1,200 feet long across the Hudson affords great water-power, which is extensively used by various sorts of manufactories and mills. The town was the scene of numerous adventures during the













## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

French and Revolutionary wars. At one time 17 soldiers captured by the Indians were at this place seated on a log, and all but one deliberately tomahawked. In August, 1758, Major Rogers and Major (afterward Gen.) Putnam encountered and repelled a party of French and Indians within the town. Putnam was made a prisoner in the engagement. Traces of a road cut by Burgoyne's army are said to be still visible in the township.

### GLENS FALLS.

*Queensbury, Warren County, N. Y.*

*HOTEL—Rockwell House.*

Glens Falls is an important incorporated village of about 9,000 inhabitants. Aside from its business importance, it is a place of much interest to the tourist and traveler. The village is divided by the Hudson River, which at this point makes a descent of about fifty feet, producing a scene of surpassing grandeur. The river is spanned by a bridge just below the falls, and from it a delightful view may be obtained. These falls in the river afford valuable water-power, which is largely improved by extensive saw mills, that may be seen in operation on either side of the river. The lumber trade of the place is immense, and millions upon millions of feet of lumber are annually sawed at these extensive mills. Above the falls is a dam across the river, built by the State, and a navigable feeder from above the dam supplies water to the summit level of the Champlain Canal. In the Hudson River at this point are several large booms, where logs floated from the north woods are sorted and distributed. It is no uncommon thing to move a million or more of logs at one time at this place. Below the falls is a small island, through which a cave extends from one channel to the other. This island has been made famous by Cooper in his "Last of the Mohicans." The tourist will find Glens Falls well worth visiting, and the picturesque scenery, the excellent hunting and fishing grounds in the adjacent mountains, the walks and beautiful drives render the place very attractive as a summer resort. Besides the above attractions there is here an excellent hotel, the Rockwell House, which was erected and opened in the spring of 1872.

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

### LAKE GEORGE.

*210 miles from New York.*

Lake George is the largest and most easterly of the Adirondack lakes, and is 32 miles from Saratoga, 71 miles from Albany, and 210 miles, or about six hours' ride, from New York City. It is 346 feet above the sea level, and 247 feet above Lake Champlain, into which it empties, is about 35 miles long, north and south, and from 2 to 4 miles in width, and is fed entirely from mountain brooks and springs. It is of great depth and remarkable transparency, and the surface is dotted by more than 300 beautiful islands. For boldness and beauty of outline the shores are unrivaled, surrounded by high mountains, which in many instances rise abruptly from the water's edge and attain an altitude of more than 2,600 feet, clothed with beautiful foliage, relieved here and there by elegant villas and picturesque camps. The renown of its wild and picturesque beauty has spread throughout the world, and thousands yearly come to view its charms, and go away to praise them. Poets, historians, writers of travel, and lovers of the beautiful have sung its praises for a century, but all have failed to adequately depict the marvelous beauty of this unrivaled picture of nature. The lake is almost surrounded by steep and rugged mountains and its pellucid waters are studded with numerous islands. The passage up or down the lake presents an ever-varying panorama of beautiful and distinct views. Sometimes the mountains rise abruptly from the banks; at others quiet valleys hollowed among the hills reveal the grand proportions of more distant heights and vistas of Arcadian beauty.

The numerous islands—said to equal in number the days in the year—add beauty to magnificence in the scenery of the lake. Some are of considerable size, inhabited (in summer at least) and partially cultivated. Some are rugged cliffs crowned with shrubs or meagre vegetation; others, low bare rocks, or mere points just rising above the water, only useful because, in their place and multitude, they are beautiful.

“Horicon” (the Silvery Waters) is an Indian name often applied to this unrivaled gem of American lakes. The Indians

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE

themselves called it Can-i-a-déri-oit—the tail of the lake. The French discovered it in 1609, and named it Saint Sacrement.

The loyal Britons afterward re-christened it Lake George, in honor of George I., their sovereign, and the English name still prevails, though, to most Americans, Horicon, the euphonious and significant Indian title, is more satisfactory, and the wish is often expressed that it might prevail. The whole region of the lake is full of historic interest; and islands, waters, glens, and mountains have witnessed many a scene of martial glory, strife, and slaughter.

In 1755 Sir Wm. Johnson, with an army of 5,000 men, operating against the French, encamped at the head of Lake George, near where the hotel now stands. The French, under Baron Dieskau, who had occupied Ticonderoga, passed up South Bay—the southern limit of Lake Champlain—and across the rocky peninsula to the rear of the English, and, having ambuscaded and overcome Col. Williams and King Hendrick, who with 1,000 troops and 200 Indians had been sent out to meet them, fell upon the English camp; but after a sanguinary fight the French were totally defeated. Johnson and Dieskau were both wounded in the fight. The English loss was 262 killed, wounded, and missing, while the French loss was variously estimated at from 300 to 800. After this the English built Fort William Henry on the site of their camp. It was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III.

In 1757, 9,000 French under Montcalm invested the fort, which, after a siege of nine days, surrendered, Col. Munro, the commander, having stipulated that the garrison should march out with the honors of war, and one of the four cannons of the fort, and their baggage and baggage wagons, and an escort of 500 men to Fort Edward. But the terms of surrender were disregarded, and the disarmed and defenceless troops were surrounded and attacked by the Indians of Montcalm's army, and a most horrible slaughter ensued. A few survivors fleeing for their lives escaped to Fort Edward. "The revolting scenes of this day have stained the memory of Montcalm with the blackest infamy." The French did not attempt to hold the fort.

In 1758 Gen. Abercrombie, with 7,000 regulars and 10,000 pro-

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

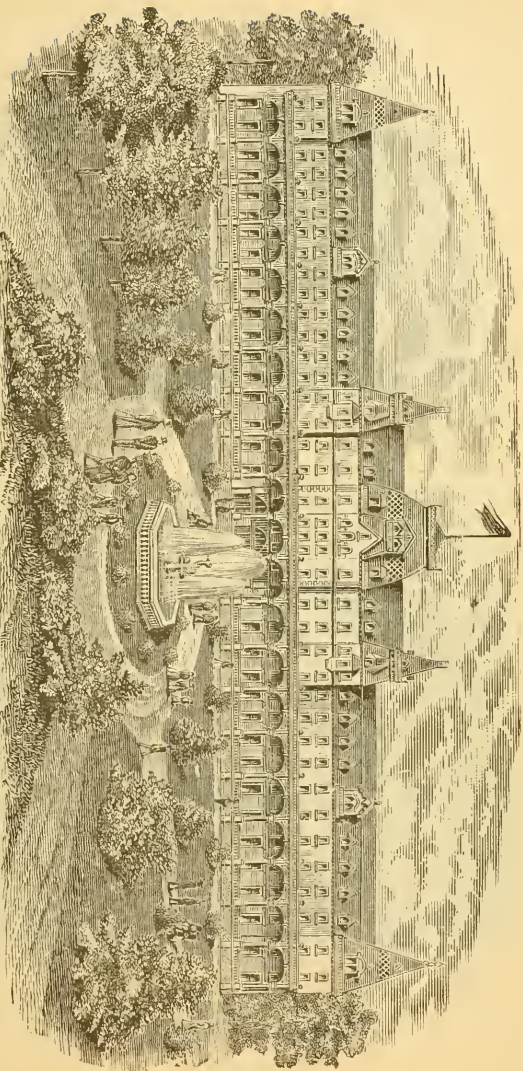
vincials, embarked on 900 bateaux and 135 boats, and passed down the lake, with all the glittering pageantry of war, to assail Fort Ticonderoga. They failed of their purpose, and four days after returned, shattered and broken, with a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded, to Fort William Henry.

In 1759 Gen. Amherst, with 12,000 men, advanced to Lake George, and, while waiting to complete his arrangements, commenced to build Fort George, about one-half mile east from Fort William Henry. When Gen. Amherst advanced against Fort Ticonderoga, the French withdrew to Crown Point, and afterward to Isle aux Noix. Quebec fell soon after, and the conquest of Canada being completed the following year—1760—the vast military works of Fort William Henry, Forts George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point were of no further use.

### FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

near the ruins of Fort William Henry, has long been known and patronized by lovers of Lake George. The large, handsome structure stands at the head of Lake George, facing the north, and commands from its broad, magnificent piazza, the finest in America, the most beautiful and extensive view of the lake and its surroundings of any hotel on the lake. It is the largest and most modern in construction of all the hotels on the lake, and will accommodate 1,000 guests. Under its original proprietors it gained an enviable reputation among the hotels of this region, but it is now in the possession of Mr. T. E. Roessle, who has effected great changes and improvements in the hotel and its surroundings. Piazzas have recently been built on the rear of the hotel, and incandescent lights have been introduced. The house commands the most entrancing views of the lake, while from the top of the roof still more extensive prospects can be obtained. Great improvements have been made in the interior arrangements and furniture. A fast-running passenger elevator has been put in, and water from the mountain-side is supplied throughout the house. In the main office and rotunda is the only General Ticket office at Lake George, where tickets are sold and baggage checked to all points. A Telegraph office and an attractive and well-stocked news Bazaar





## FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL.

Opens June 1st. Board for the season, \$15, \$17.50, \$21, \$25 and \$28 per week, according to the location of rooms.

T. E. ROESSLE, Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

Also proprietor of the "The Arlington," Washington, D. C., and the Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

# THE ARLINGTON.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. E. ROESSLE, . . . Proprietor.



DELAN HOUSE, Albany, N. Y.,

T. E. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

are in the rotunda. Elegant Billiard Rooms are in the hotel, and Shooting Galleries, Croquet Grounds, and Bowling Alleys are in the hotel grove. The steamboats land directly at the Fort William Henry Hotel Dock, which is the headquarters of all the passenger, pleasure, and excursion boats on the lake. A fine livery is connected with the hotel. The walks and drives are of the best, good roads being the rule, not the exception. Here are seen elegant turnouts from New York, Boston, and the large cities, and the facilities for transportation and care of same are first-class. Not content to confine their improvements to the hotel, the proprietors have built a number of neat and convenient cottages in the immediate vicinity, which are intended to accommodate those who wish for more private as well as more roomy apartments than can be obtained in the hotel. The ornamental grounds, which have always added so much to the attractions of this resort, have been improved and rearranged, so that this most desirable feature of the establishment adds to its beauty.

CALDWELL is the railroad terminus, and the largest town on Lake George. It is the county seat of Warren County, but derives its principal importance from its position at the head of Lake George, and the delightful scenery which surrounds it. Here is located the handsome dock and depot building of the Railroad Company, whose trains run down the dock immediately to the steamers. The village contains the Warren County Buildings, several stores, three churches and several hotels, and about 500 inhabitants. Stages run from Caldwell to Warrensburg, Chester, Schroon Lake, Long Lake, and other points in the lower Adirondack region, and to Thurman, on the Adirondack R. R.

The Lake George Steamboat Co. run steamboats on the lake, making two round trips daily, starting from Caldwell at 9.45 A. M., and 4.45 P. M., on arrival of R. R. trains, and stopping at all way landings on the lake.

On Saturdays a steamboat leaves Caldwell at 10 P. M., on arrival of evening train, making all landings as far north as Pearl Point. Returning leaves Pearl Point on Sundays at 7.30 P. M., making same landings and connecting at Caldwell with train, having sleeping-cars, arriving in New York at 6.30 A. M.

At Baldwin connection is made with the Ticonderoga branch of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R., for Lake Champlain, Au Sable Chasm, the Adirondacks, and points in Canada.

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

The steamer "Horicon" is a fine side-wheel steamer 203 feet long and 52 feet wide over all, and will accommodate 1,000 people.

The "Ticonderoga," running in connection with the "Horicon," is a smaller steamer, but is admirably fitted for Lake George travel.

### *Distances from Caldwell, on Lake George.*

	Miles.		Miles.
Fort George Hotel.....	0 8	Hundred Island House.....	12.4
Crosbyside .....	0.9	French Point.....	14.0
Coolidge House.....	4.0	Hulett's Landing.....	21.0
Long Island.....	4.0	Sabbath Day Point.....	22.0
Trout Pavilion.....	7.0	Hague.....	28.0
Kattskill House.....	7.0	Anthony's Nose.....	30.3
Bolton.....	9 9	Rogers' Rock Hotel.....	32.2
Fourteen Mile Island.....	12.0	Baldwin.....	33.0

THE LAKE HOUSE, F. G. Tucker, proprietor, is beautifully situated at the head of Lake George, on its west shore, in the village of Caldwell, surrounded with several acres of lawn and abundant shade trees. The hotel is supplied with hot and cold water, bath-rooms, billiard-rooms, telegraph office, news office, and excellent accommodations for 250 guests. Connected with the hotel, on its grounds, are five splendid cottages, affording elegant, home-like accommodations for families who wish more retirement than the large hotel affords. The beautiful new steam yacht "Pocahontas" lands at the dock on the hotel grounds, and can be chartered at reasonable prices for pleasure excursions on the lake.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE is pleasantly located near the Lake House and the Post-office, accommodating about 100 guests. Its rooms are excellent and comfortably furnished, and the house is a desirable home for summer visitors. Lake view from the hotel piazzas. Mr. George Brown, formerly with the Half-Way House at French Mountain, is its efficient proprietor. Rates, \$2 per day, and from \$8 to \$12 per week. Free omnibus to all trains and boats. Open all the year round.

CARPENTER HOUSE, J. H. Carpenter, proprietor, is at the head of the lake, two minutes' walk from the depot, and nearly opposite Fort William Henry Hotel and park, and directly opposite the old stone store. The piazzas command a good view of Prospect Mountain, and of the lake and docks. The proprietor has recently enlarged, thoroughly renovated and newly furnished the hotel, and now offers pleasant accommodations to those who wish to enjoy the beauties of the lake in summer or winter. Rates, \$2 per day; \$8 to \$12 per week. Nearest \$2 house to depot. Good livery attached. Free omnibus meets all trains and boats.



## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

FORT GEORGE HOTEL is beautifully situated opposite the village of Caldwell, on high ground which rises gradually from the lake, and is surrounded by a handsomely graded lawn ornamented with flowers, paths and forest trees. The hotel building and its several cottages are lighted by gas, and are supplied with an abundance of pure water from a mountain spring. Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, telegraph office and news-stand, billiard room, bowling alleys, a steam laundry, a first-class livery with accommodations for private horses, a fine fleet of boats, and a bath-house constructed for swimming purposes are connected with the house. A broad piazza, over 500 feet in length, surrounds the house. The dining-room is one of the finest in the country, having a frontage of one hundred and forty feet, overlooking the lake. A free coach conveys passengers over a lovely drive of five minutes along the shore of the lake to the hotel.

CROSBYSIDE HOTEL is situated on a point projecting into the lake from the east side. It is about one mile from Caldwell, and, with its several cottages, is managed by its owner, Mr. Crosby, and is celebrated for the superior manner in which it is conducted and the choice class of visitors that patronize the house. Its location is such as to afford an extensive view of the lake and a charming view of the mountains across the lake on the north and west. The sunset views from Crosbyside are remarkable, and at times are sublimely beautiful. The house will accommodate 200 guests. Coaches and Lake George steamers leave and call for passengers at the Crosbyside hotel and landing.

Tea Island, the traditional burial-place of Abercrombie's treasures, is near the west shore, northwest from Crosbyside.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE, the summer home of the Paulist Fathers, a society of Roman Catholic Missionary Priests, is a mile north of Crosbyside, on the east shore of the lake. Plum Point is north of St. Mary's. Diamond Island, abounding in quartz crystals, is 3 miles from Caldwell, in the middle of the lake. It was fortified by Burgoyne in 1777, and used as a military supply depot. Crown Point is west of Diamond Island, with Cannon Point, Reid Rock and Diamond Point on the west shore.

COOLIDGE HOUSE is four miles from Caldwell, on west side of lake, and one mile north of it is "Cheonderoga," on Lake George, the many-pointed cottage of Judge Edmunds, of New York.



## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

The Three Sisters Islands are in the middle of the lake, five miles from Caldwell. Dunham's Bay is on the east of Plum Point, with West Point at its north end. The low island west of West Point is South Island, a favorite picnic resort.

LONG ISLAND, one mile long, the largest island in the lake, is just north of South Island. Running across the mouth of Harris Bay the steamer passes Ripley's Point, Sandy Bay, Sheldon's Point, East Lake George House, Grove Hotel to

TROUT PAVILION, where are the Trout Pavilion Hotel and several cottages. KATTSKILL HOUSE is on the high projecting point, 7 miles from Caldwell. Little Green Island, Camp Manhattan, is north of Kattskill House, near east shore; Eagle Hotel on the west shore opposite. Pilot Knob Mountain is the sharp peak on the east, with Buck Mountain north of it, and Phelps Point in front, on the shore. Dome Island in center of the lake is the highest of Lake George islands. Recluse Island is west of Dome, and the path of the steamer. Clay Island is near Recluse, separated from the main land by a narrow strait.

BOLTON, ten miles from Caldwell, at the northwestern end of the Northwest Bay, has several very commodious hotels, and is a popular resort for families and excursion parties. It is on the west side of the lake, commanding a very delightful view of Lake George scenery. The principal hotels are the Mohican, Wells, Bolton, and Lake View. Bolton Bay contains numerous islands, and some of the most beautiful scenery in the lake.

THE MOHICAN HOUSE at Bolton, on Lake George, is delightfully situated on a long point extending into the lake. The lawn is terraced to the water's edge. The facilities for boating, fishing, riding and driving are excellent, and the best of attendance is given to patrons. The Mohican has been a popular resort for the best class of guests for several generations. The cuisine is unexcelled during the season. The hotel farm furnishes fresh milk and vegetables, and pure spring water is brought from the mountains. The Mohican House is open throughout the year. Address E. B. Winslow, Proprietor.

THE BOLTON HOUSE, Bolton, on Lake George, stands on the west side of the lake and commands a very extensive view of the lake, bays and islands. The location is said to be one of the best on the lake. One hundred and twenty-five guests can be accom-

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

modated here in large, pleasant and well furnished rooms. The Bolton House has the advantages of mountain scenery, pure water, daily mails, fine boating, laundry, news-room, etc. Lake boats land here. Address H. H. West, Proprietor.

LOCUST GROVE HOUSE, Bolton, Lake George, New York, is pleasantly situated ten rods from the west shore of the lake, and is surrounded by a beautiful Locust Grove. It commands one of the best views of the lake, and has accommodations for 100 guests, to whom it offers special advantages. The rooms are large and airy, and the space surrounding the house affords ample play-grounds for the children. The bathing facilities are excellent. There is a sandy beach with a gradual slope, so that ladies and children can bathe with the most perfect safety. Horses and carriages can be obtained readily. The fishing is fine, and boats for pleasure or fishing are to be had at moderate rates. The Sagamore Hotel, recently built on Green Island, is not far distant.

All matters of the house are under the personal supervision of the owner and proprietor, J. H. Vandenburg. Terms furnished on application, with special rates for September and October. Reference, W. N. Dickinson, care of Tiffany & Co., New York.

### THE SAGAMORE HOTEL

Is built on a high point of Green Island, and affords a charming view of the Lake and of the surrounding mountains, from all sides. It was erected by capitalists, whose families have spent their summers at Lake George for many years. Nothing was spared to make it all the most exacting could desire. A handsome rustic bridge unites the island with the main land on the west side, and the superb mountain drives in the vicinity of Lake George, to Schroon Lake, Warrensburg, Lake Lucerne, Caldwell, and other points.

The situation of the Sagamore is incomparable for scenic effects, being ten miles north of Caldwell at the head of the Lake, with an unbroken view between the two points. Its large and airy rooms, with accommodation for about 300 persons, are all lighted with Edison electric lights. From the insular position of the Hotel each room has a fine view of the Lake. It is furnished with an ample hydraulic elevator for the use of guests. All the sleeping rooms are supplied with electric bells. The furniture is of elegant design and the table unexceptionable. Abundant sup-

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

ply of excellent water, brought at a distance of two miles from a famous mountain spring at an elevation of 500 feet above the Lake. It has an ample billiard room for indoor amusement, and adjacent grounds for out-door enjoyments, also a good livery, and the endless possibilities of the Lake in the way of sailing, rowing, and fishing. Ample bathing facilities both in the Hotel and the Lake. Telegraph office in the Hotel. The most thorough and perfect drainage. Walks and drives about the island (70 acres in extent) among the grand old trees of the primeval forest.

It is in the great thoroughfare of summer travel going north from New York by way of Saratoga, and is of easy access either by rail via New York Central and Hudson River Railroad or the People's Line, or Day Boat to Albany, and thence by Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, where the regular steamboats "Horicon" and "Ticonderoga" meet all trains and carry passengers to the dock of "The Sagamore."

Green Island, Crown Island, Northwest Bay, and Tongue Mountain, rugged and precipitous, are passed on west side of lake as the steamer enters the Narrows of the lake with its numerous islands. Black Mountain is seen to the north. Shelving Rock and Mount Erebus, dark and foreboding, are east of the Narrows.

Fourteen Mile Island, with Hen and Chickens, is near the east shore. Hundred Island House, named from the 100 islands of the Narrows, is half a mile north of Fourteen Mile Island, on the east shore. PEARL POINT HOUSE, on Pearl Point, is just north of it. Sherman House is at French Point, on the west, projecting from Tongue Mountain. Paradise Point is on the east, and to the north of it is the bold form of BLACK MOUNTAIN, 2,649 feet high, the highest mountain on the lake shore. Its ascent is easily made from Popple Point on the shore. Half-Way Island, Three Brothers, Hatchet Island, One Tree Island, Floating Battery, and Mother Bunch are passed in succession. Cives Rock is the solid wall of the mountain slope on the east, north of Mother Bunch. Harbor Islands are north of it in the middle of the lake.

HULETT'S LANDING, 21 miles from Caldwell, is a favorite point of departure for the ascent of Black Mountain. It is 5 miles from Chubb's Dock, on Del. & Hud. C. C. R. R. The hotel here will accommodate 50 persons. From Hulett's Landing we run across the lake to Sabbath Day Point, passing Elephant Mountain, Black Mountain, with Sugar Loaf beyond it to the east.

## LAKE GEORGE ROUTE.

SABBATH DAY POINT, of historical fame, where in 1756 Putnam and Rogers repulsed the French and Indians, and where Abercrombie landed on the 5th of July, 1758, with 15,000 men, and where General Amherst landed on a Sunday in September, 1758, with 12,000 men, and held religious services, is on the west side of the lake, 22 miles from Caldwell. From this point to Baldwin the steamer makes fewer landings than previously.

Bloomer Mountain, Twin Mountains to the west, Hog's Back on the east, with Spruce Mountain north of it, bold and precipitous, are passed in succession. Bluff Head projects from the shore, with Odel Islands north of it. Scotch Bonnet is a flat rock west of the channel, 4 miles north of Sabbath Day Point.

HAGUE, 28 miles from Caldwell, is a small village on the west side of the lake. There are several small hotels here. One mile north of Hague is Waltonian Island. Cook's Island along the shore, and Friend's Point on the west, succeed each other. Blair's Bay is on the east side, with Anthony's Nose on its north side. The steamer runs close to the mountain, with Rogers' Rock and Slide on the west. It lands at ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL, 32 miles from Caldwell, one of the largest and best hotels on the lake.

BALDWIN is next reached, 33 miles from Caldwell. Here we connect with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R., for Ticonderoga, 5 miles, where is the main line of the R. R. for Plattsburg, Montreal, Saratoga, and the southern landing of the Lake Champlain steamers.

### HOTELS AT LAKE GEORGE.

HOTELS—P. O. ADDRESS.	CAPA-CITY.	HOTELS—P. O. ADDRESS.	CAPA-CITY.
Fort William Henry, L'ke George	1000	Bolton House.....Bolton	100
Lake House.....	200	Locust Grove.....	100
Central House.....	100	Wells' House.....	30
Carpenter House....	100	Eagle Hotel.....	25
Crosbyside.....	200	Fourteen-Mile Is. Ho Shelv'g R'k	80
Fort George Hotel.	200	Hundred Isl. House	80
Coolidge House....Hill View	50	Pearl Point House.	150
Burton House.....	45	Sherman House....	100
Sheldon House....Kattskill Bay	100	Horicon Pavilion...	100
East L. George.Ho..	40	Hulett's Hotel, Hulett's Land'g	100
Grove Hotel.....	50	Sabbath D'y P t Ho. Sabbath Day	24
Trout Pavilion.....	80	Phoenix Hotel.... Hague Point	50
Kattskill House....	100	Bay View House...	20
Lake View House..Bolton	90	Trout House.....	35
Sagamore.....	300	Hillside House.....	40
Mohicon House....	80	Rogers' Rock Hotel, Rogers' R'ck	125

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## THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

GOING north, diverges from the old line of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad at WHITEHALL, to the new Railroad, completed in 1876, on the west side of Lake Champlain. The Champlain Division of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. runs from Whitehall to Rouse's Point, a distance of 122 miles, and now forms the chief route *via* the D. and H. Canal Co.'s Line from New York and Albany to Montreal. Drawing-room cars are run though from New York to Montreal without change, and in less time than by any other route.

The R. R. runs from Whitehall through Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, where stages connect for Elizabethtown, Essex, Port Kent, Plattsburgh, West Chazy, to Rouse's Point, and thence by Grand Trunk Line to St. John's, Victoria Bridge, and Montreal. These places are described more at length hereafter. At Fort Ticonderoga, in summer the tourist has the choice of the Railroad Route, or the more delightful trip on Lake Champlain, on the elegant steamers of the Champlain Transportation Co., which run from Ticonderoga to Plattsburgh, touching at Burlington and other landings on the Lake. At Fort Ticonderoga, the tourist wishing to make the Lake George trip will take the branch R. R. to Baldwin, 4 miles distant, thence by Lake George steamer up the Lake to Caldwell. From Caldwell the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. runs south to Glens Falls, Fort Edward, Saratoga and points south.

The trip on Lake Champlain is very delightful. The elegant and commodious steamers; the pure, bracing, and healthful atmosphere; the ever-varying and ever-beautiful landscape, embracing on the east the verdant Green Mountains, the rich farms and quiet villages of Vermont, on the west the rugged lofty summits of the Adirondacks, and, between them—now narrow and stream-like, again expansive, but ever placid—the long and beautiful lake,—these all combine to make the Lake Champlain route very charming to the tourist.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

The route from Whitehall is past *Chub's Dock, Dresden, and Putnam*, three unimportant stations between Whitehall and Fort Ticonderoga. The R.R. runs on the west side of the lake.

### FORT TICONDEROGA.

*Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y. 24 M. fr. Whitehall, 247 M. fr. N. Y.*

HOTELS. — *Burleigh's and Pavilion.*

At this point the traveler going north takes the splendid steamers of the Champlain Transportation Co., or, if he wishes to visit Lake George, will take the branch R. R. to Baldwin Station, five miles distant, and thence the beautiful little steamers on that lake.

"Fort Ti." is a favorite resort for summer tourists, and is full of historic interest. The old fort, on the high bluff near the steamboat wharf, is in a dilapidated condition, but enough remains of its ruined bastions to make it a most interesting subject for the study of those who revere the memory of our early days as a nation.

Ticonderoga is a corruption of the Indian name *Tisinondrosa*, meaning "the tail of the lake," and referring to the narrow portion of the lake south of this point. The French were the first to fortify Ticonderoga. They built a fort there in 1755, and named it *Carillon*. The same year it was strongly garrisoned, and was held by them until 1759. In 1758, General Abercrombie sailed down Lake George from Fort William Henry, and attacked *Carillon* with a force of 17,000 British regulars and provincials. He was repulsed with a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded; Lord Howe, his second in command, being among the killed. The battle-ground is passed on the rail route between the two lakes, and the disposition of the forces in the battle can be ascertained by inquiring of residents. In 1759, General Amherst advanced against the fort with a force of 12,000 men, regulars and militia, and the French were obliged to abandon it. It was greatly strengthened by the English, and was held by them until 1775, when, on May 10th, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys surprised and captured it. (The centennial of this event was celebrated with appropriate exercises and much enthusiasm.) On Burgoyne's advance down the Hudson, in 1777, it again fell into British hands, and was occupied by them until Burgoyne's surrender to Gates in October of that year.

Ticonderoga is at the mouth of the outlet of Lake George, and trains run regularly to that lake.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

### LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

No name can be found more aptly describing this beautiful lake than that which was given it by the Indians who once dwelt along its shores. To them it was "The Gate of the Country," and was as important in their rude warfare as it afterward proved to be when England and France expended life and treasure in fighting for its possession. To us it is known by the name of its discoverer, Samuel Champlain, who, in order to gain the friendship of the Hurons and Algonquins, joined them, with two of his companions, in a warlike expedition against the Iroquois. Champlain named the lake *St. Sacrement*, and straightway proceeded to inaugurate the long series of conflicts which have taken place along the shores.

The first account that we have of Lake Champlain is the history of Champlain's warlike expedition against the Iroquois; and from that time until the close of the last war with England the lake was often the scene of conflicts between Indians, French, English, and Americans. The most important battle was that of Plattsburg, which took place on September 11, 1814. The American and British fleets were engaged in a fierce fight on the lake, while their respective armies were at the same time in action on shore, close at hand. This double combat ended in the total defeat of the British, and was one of the most hotly contested battles of the war.

During the "Old French War," while France still held possession of the Canadas, the English maintained garrisons along the shores of the lake and flotillas on the water. These two great European Powers brought their ancient feuds across the Atlantic with them, and the horrors of a desultory warfare were increased by the barbarities perpetrated by the Indian allies of both parties. Crown Point and Ticonderoga are both famous, the latter as the site of the old fort, which Ethan Allen and his brave Green Mountain Boys captured with its British garrison.

Valcour Island, a few miles south of Plattsburg, is near the scene of Arnold's disastrous engagement with the British, in 1776. That officer then stood high in public estimation, and on this occasion fully sustained his reputation for skill and bravery,

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

in covering the retreat of his flotilla. The battles of Bennington and Hubbardston and the line of Burgoyne's march, were all on or near the shores of Lake Champlain, and add a never-dying interest to the magnificent scenery which surrounds it.

Lake Champlain is 150 miles long, and varies in width from a few hundred yards to thirteen miles. Its waters are clear, deep, and well stocked with fish of various kinds. In the spring and fall thousands of wild ducks make this their feeding-ground, and the wild lands west of the lake abound in game.

Large quantities of lumber are shipped through this lake, Burlington being the chief mart on the shores.

The Champlain Transportation Company's splendid large steamers make one round trip daily in connection with the R. R. trains, through the lake from Ticonderoga to Plattsburg and intermediate landings.

### CROWN POINT.

*Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y., 258 miles from New York.*

HOTELS—*Gunnison's and Crown Point.*

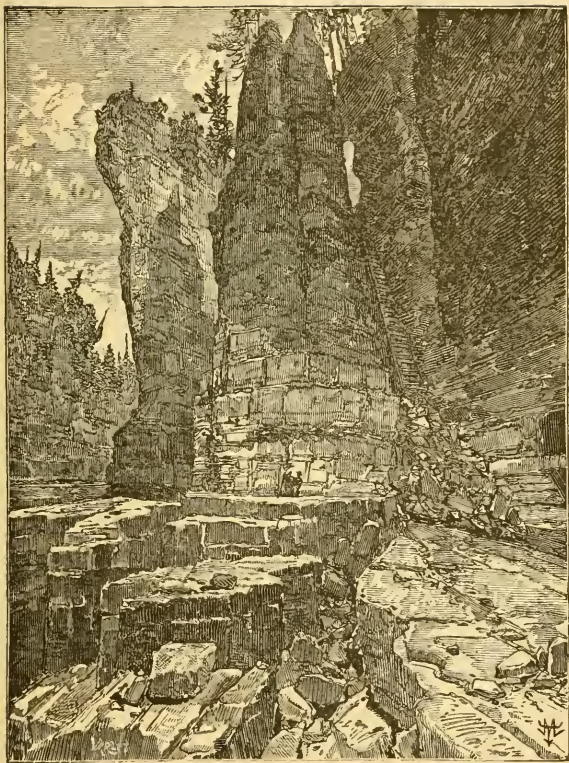
The village of Crown Point is about one mile west of the landing. It has a population of about 3,000, is one of the starting-points for hunters and tourists entering the Adirondack region. Iron mines are worked in the rocky mountains around the village. Across the lake is Bridport, Vt.

As we proceed north on our journey, and before we reach Port Henry, we pass Crown Point, a high promontory, on which is a light-house and the ruins of Fort Frederick built by the French in 1731, but which was captured by the English in 1759. It fell into the hands of the Americans under Ethan Allen, at the same time and under the same circumstances as did Fort Ticonderoga. West of this point lies Bullwagga Bay, and south of the bay is the high rocky mountain of the same name. The lake widens at this point to a width of about two miles.

### PORT HENRY.

*Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y., 265 miles from New York.*

This is a very pleasant and picturesque village—the scenery of the mountains in its vicinity being exceedingly beautiful. The



CATHEDRAL ROCK, AU SABLE CHASM, N. Y.



## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

Port Henry Iron Works, distinctly seen as we pass, are quite extensive. Iron mines abound, and are largely worked, just west of the village. After leaving Port Henry the views of the Adirondack Mountains to the westward and of the Green Mountain range to the eastward are very grand. On the west the most prominent elevation is Bald Peak.

### WESTPORT.

*Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., 275 miles from New York.*

This is one of the chief points of departure from the lake to the Adirondacks. Stages convey passengers from here to Elizabethtown, Keene, Lake Placid, Saranac, and points in their vicinity. It is a very pleasantly located village on the west shore of the lake. The iron business is carried on extensively in the towns west of this, and much iron and ore are shipped from this port. Elizabethtown, a few miles west, has extensive works.

As we leave Westport, going north, the spires of the city of Vergennes, Vt., are visible to the eastward. The lake narrows again as we proceed, and opposite its narrowest part are the ruins of Fort Casson, named in honor of an officer of McDonough's fleet. It is situated at the mouth of Otter Creek, where was formerly a steamboat landing for the city of Vergennes. The creek is navigable for 20 miles as far as Vergennes, where McDonough fitted out his fleet.

On the west is Split-Rock Mountain, and at its north end is a light-house. Near this mountain and light the lake is very deep and has never been correctly fathomed. Bottles tightly corked have been sunk to a great depth, and on being raised to the surface were found full of water, though still corked.

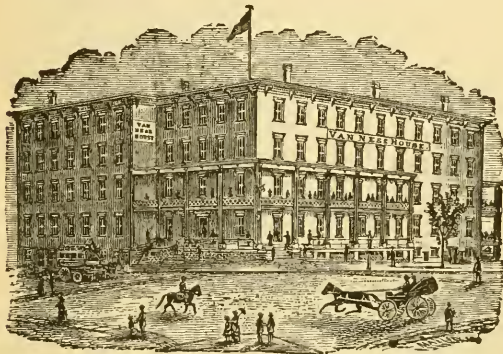
### ESSEX.

*Essex, Essex Co., N. Y., 287 miles from New York.*

The village is romantically situated at the foot of the hills which render the whole western shore so picturesque. Essex is one of the points on the lake whence hunters take their departure for the Adirondacks.

The islands which lie in the middle lake, a few miles north of Essex, are the Four Brothers.

# VAN NESS AND AMERICAN HOTELS, Burlington, Vermont.



The "Van Ness House" has a Safety Hydraulic Passenger Elevator, Fire Escapes, etc. Fine views of the Lake and Mountains from all parts of the House.

**L. S. DREW,** **H. N. CLARK,** **U. A. WOODBURY,**  
*Manager.* *Clerk.* *Proprietor.*

The VAN NESS and AMERICAN HOTELS are now open to the public under one management and will, as heretofore, be conducted in a manner consistent with the good reputation of Burlington as a Summer Resort for the best class of guests. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to keep them first-class in every particular. MR. DREW, so long and favorably known to the traveling public, will personally superintend everything conducive to the comfort of guests at both hotels.

These Hotels are supplied with ample public and private Parlors, Reading Rooms, Committee Rooms, Billiard and Commercial Sample Rooms, Telegraph Office, Rooms, single or *en suite*, with Baths, Closets, Electric Bells, etc.

The tables are always supplied with the delicacies of the season. Fresh vegetables, pure milk, butter and cream brought daily from the hotel farm.

Tourists will find Burlington a pleasant place to spend a few days in, its charming views and delightful drives rendering it very attractive.

Two or more trains daily to Boston, New York, Saratoga, the White Mountains and Montreal, Steamboats to and from Lake George, Saratoga, Ticonderoga, Plattsburgh and Ausable Chasm.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

### BURLINGTON.

*Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vt., 308 miles from New York.*

*Population 12,000. HOTELS—Van Ness and American.*

The city of Burlington is delightfully situated on the hillside, which rises from the lake shore, and commands an uninterrupted view of the historic Lake Champlain and the Green Mountain range. In the centre of the city is a large public square, near which are the custom-house, city and county buildings, banks and other business offices. The Fletcher Free Library, which contains 14,000 volumes, is located in City Hall Park. The Howard Opera House, at the corner of Bank and Church Streets, was erected by John P. Howard, Esq., at an expense of \$125,000, and is one of the most beautiful public halls in this country. The University of Vermont stands on the hill overlooking the city. From the dome of the chief building an extensive and very beautiful view may be obtained, including the ranges of the Adirondack and Green mountains, while Lake Champlain, with its bays and islands, stretches north and south, as far as the eye can reach. The large island in front of Burlington is Juniper Island. To the south of this may be seen Rock Dunder, which is said to have excited the suspicions of the British commodore, while cruising here during the war with England, to such an extent that he opened fire upon it. The University Library contains about 20,000 volumes; the Park Gallery of Art contains a choice collection of paintings, statuary, etc., and the Museum contains over 80,000 specimens. On the spacious park in front of the University is the bronze statue of Lafayette, the work of the sculptor John Q. A. Ward, and the gift of Mr. John P. Howard. The Medical College, north of and under the direction of the University, is also the gift of Mr. Howard. It cost \$60,000. Back of the University is the Mary Fletcher Hospital—a free institution, built and endowed by the lady whose name it bears, at an expense of a quarter of a million of dollars. Near by is Green Mountain Cemetery, in which is the Ethan Allen Monument, erected by the State over the spot where the Revolutionary hero's remains are buried. It consists of a granite shaft, forty-two feet in height, on which is an heroic marble statue of Ethan Allen, the work of the sculptor, Peter Stephenson.



AUSABLE CHASM.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

In the north part of the city are Battery Park, the Retreat for the Insane, the Roman Catholic Hospital and Convent, Lake View Cemetery and Episcopal Institute. Near here is the Ethan Allen homestead; a romantic cave, called "Devil's Den," which is connected with the story of Ethan Allen's life; and Lookout Rock, from which a view of surpassing beauty may be obtained.

South of the city is the Home for Destitute Children; Howard Park, where a great fair and mechanical exposition is annually held; and the Queen City Park, a favorite picnic resort.

The drives along the Winooski River are beautiful. A few miles east is High Bridge—a picturesque and attractive locality. In the steep banks of the Winooski River at this point, are large and interesting caves, which have recently been discovered.

Mallett's Bay, 8 miles distant, is celebrated for its bass and pike fishing. The drive to the bay is delightful.

The best hotels are the Van Ness House and American House. Both are situated in the centre of the city overlooking the Park, and command a view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains. The tables are excellent, and the rooms are newly furnished and very comfortable. The prices are moderate.

The general offices of the Champlain Transportation Co. are on the steamboat wharf near the railroad station. From Burlington tourists go to the White Mountains and Mt. Mansfield by rail.

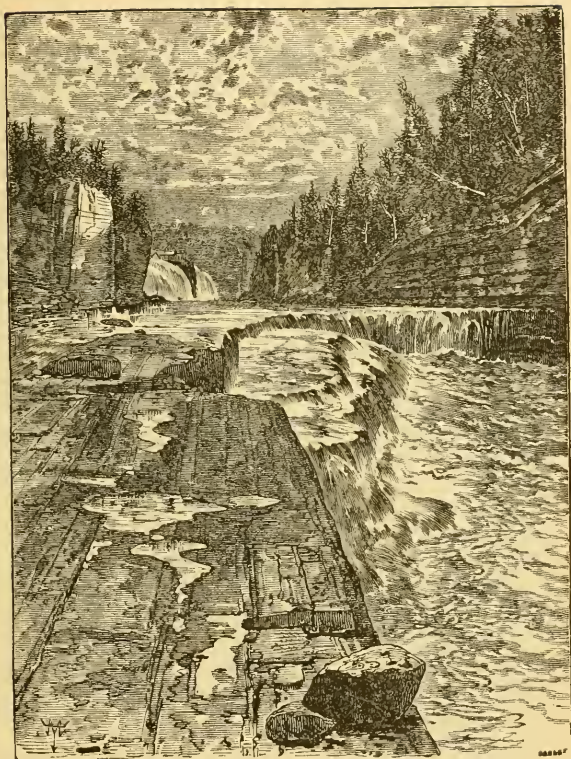
Tourists can leave Burlington in the morning, cross the lake, visit Au Sable Chasm and return to Burlington the same day.

### PORT KENT.

*Chesterfield, Essex Co., N. Y., 313 miles from New York.*

Port Kent is on the west shore of Lake Champlain, near the mouth of the Au Sable River. It is the port from which the products of the iron-works at Keeseville and Au Sable Forks are shipped to various markets, and the terminus of the stage-route to the Adirondacks, by way of Au Sable. It is the nearest railroad station to the wonderful **Au Sable Chasm**, on the Au Sable River, three miles distant and midway between Port Kent and Keeseville. About a mile from Keeseville the Au Sable River makes a leap of 20 feet into a semi-circular basin of great natural beauty. A mile further on, amid the wildest scenery, are the Birmingham Falls, 150 feet high. Horse Shoe Falls, are nearly





HORSESHOE AND BIRMINGHAM FALLS,  
AU SABLE CHASM, N. Y.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

opposite the entrance to the Chasm. Here great blocks of sandstone are piled on one another, assimilating the smoothest of masonry. Following the river, now rapidly narrowing, deepening, and foaming, we shortly come to the Chasm. The river is here encased in a channel from 5 to 10 feet wide, whose walls rise abruptly from 100 to 200 feet. Lower down toward the lake the walls are sometimes 50 feet apart, descending perpendicularly and extending in a lateral canal, with sharp turns and occasional widenings for nearly 2 miles. The entire scenery is wild beyond description. Lateral fissures deep and narrow, project from the main ravine at nearly right angles. Through one of these crevices the abyss is reached from the "Lodge," by a stairway of 212 steps. The entire mass of the walls is formed of laminæ of sandstone rock, laid in such regular and precise order by the hand of nature as to produce the effect of a grand architectural ruin. From the fissures of these walls pines and cedars project and, flinging their dark branches out over the Chasm, add to the wildness of a scene which rivals in beauty the famed Gorge du Trient of Switzerland. What has caused this wonderful phenomenon is a problem that presents a wide scope for interesting speculation.

The trip through the Chasm is one of intense interest, and certainly a half day should be given to it, but it can be made in two or three hours. The boat ride over the last half mile is one of the great features of this passage through a land of surprises; and the novel sensation of shooting the rapids and floating over unknown depths, although accomplished in perfectly safe boats, under the guidance of trustworthy boatmen, is something long to be remembered. The Chasm is owned by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen, and since their administration of its affairs great improvements have been made looking to the comfort and safety of visitors. Stone walks with substantial iron railings and firm bridges far above high-water mark have been erected, and commodious and safe boats have been placed in the flume. The trip can be made, amid the most wild and turbulent of nature's vagaries, dry shod and in comfort.

The Lake View House, located near the entrance, on a high plateau overlooking Lake Champlain, is owned by the Au Sabie



THE FLUME, AU SABLE CHASM, N. Y.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

Chasm Co., has accommodation for 200 guests, and has billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and good livery stables connected. Stages run from all trains of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's R. R., and Champlain steamers, from Port Kent to the Lake View House, 3 miles distant.

At Keeseville is a good hotel, the Adirondack House. Thence stages run to Paul Smith's, Bartlett's, Miller's, Saranac Lake, and other houses on the Saranac.

From Au Sable Forks a road leads into the mountains through the famous Wilmington Notch, to North Elba and Lake Placid.

Upon the hill just above the lake is a fine old stone house, where live the descendants of Colonel Elkanah Watson, the founder of the first agricultural society of New York. In 1777, the year of Burgoyne's surrender, Colonel Watson, then aged 17, made a tour through the country, and wrote a very interesting and accurate account of his experiences. This account forms one of our most valuable histories of those revolutionary times.

## PLATTSBURG.

*Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., 328 m. fr. N. Y.; 63 fr. Montreal.*

*HOTELS — Cumberland, Fouquet's, and Witherell's.*

Plattsburg is situated at the mouth of Saranac River, on a plateau some fifty feet above the level of the lake. It has about 10,000 inhabitants, and is in every respect a flourishing place. It is the county town of Clinton county, and contains the usual buildings for judicial purposes. The U. S. Government has barracks and keeps a garrison here. The Saranac River furnishes water-power for several mills.

THE CUMBERLAND HOUSE is situated in the business center of the town, adjacent to Trinity Park, and is kept in excellent style by C. S. Averill. The rooms are connected with the office by electric annunciators, the *cuisine* unexcelled, and everything necessary to make the patrons of the house satisfied and pleased is afforded. A free omnibus meets all trains and steamboats.

Plattsburg is the most important point of departure from Lake Champlain, and the main line of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's R. R. for the northern part of the Adirondacks, including Paul Smith's and the Saranac Lake region. The Au Sable branch of the R. R. conveys passengers to Au Sable station,

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

20 miles distant, where travelers take stages to the hunting and fishing grounds of the Adirondack region. This forms the most convenient and comfortable route to the North Woods. The Chateaugay runs from Plattsburg 36 miles west to Lyon Mountain, whence a stage runs to "Ralph's," on upper Chateaugay Lake.

Steamers touch daily at the wharves of Plattsburg, conveying passengers to various places on the shores of the lake.

Beyond the Cumberland Bay is Macdonough's Point, just inside of which, in September, 1814, was anchored the American fleet, awaiting the attack of the British, while on shore lay the two hostile armies, watching one another, and ready at any moment for either attack or defense. Commodore Macdonough commanded the American fleet, and Commodore Downie the British. The land forces were commanded by General Macomb on the American side, and General Provost on the British. The British fleet had 1,000 men and 95 guns. The Americans, 880 men and 86 guns. On shore, the Americans had one brigade of regulars and several thousand militia, and the British had about 14,000 men. The battle was opened on the water by a shot from the American vessel *Eagle*, and very soon the engagement became general. The roar of artillery was heard far off in Vermont, and a long distance down the lake. The fight lasted with the greatest fury for two hours and a half. Commodore Macdonough with his own hands sighted one of his guns, from time to time, throughout the action, and after one battery of his flag-ship, the U. S. frigate *Saratoga*, had been disabled by the superior artillery of the *Confiance*, her adversary, she was swung round, so as to bring her other battery to bear. This decided the fight, for the British ship was soon compelled to surrender, and the victory was soon after rendered complete by the surrender of the remaining ships. The British gunboats alone, being worked with sweeps, effected an escape.

On shore the assaults of the British were repelled, and when it was seen that the day was lost on the lake, General Provost retreated from the field, leaving the Americans victorious by land and water. In one of the houses of Plattsburg is still to be seen a twelve-pound shot which entered the house during the engagement and lodged in the wall over the staircase, where it has remained ever since.





SENTINEL AND TABLE ROCK, AU SABLE CHASM, N. Y.

## ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

### THE ADIRONDACKS.

“The Great Wilderness of northeastern New York, the limits of which we will hereafter try to define, is generally known as ‘*The North Woods*,’ or as ‘*The Adirondacks*,’ according to the view taken of its surface. The former title indicates merely a wild, densely wooded region; the latter, a region occupied by all the varied scenery pertaining to a most remarkable lake and mountain system.”

This wild region of dense forests, majestic mountains, magnificent lakes and beautiful rivers, lies in the counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Franklin, and Essex, and aggregates over 3,500,000 acres—a tract of land of an area of nearly 100 miles square.

This region is the only primitive hunting and fishing ground left within any reasonable distance of New York City, and offering, as it does, rare health-restoring qualities, combined with excellent deer hunting, and the best brook and lake trout fishing accessible, is yearly more than doubling its number of visitors—in fact, the limit is only measured by hotel capacity.

The whole Adirondack region is intersected and diversified by a network of lakes and streams, which render it picturesque and beautiful in an almost unequalled degree. These systems of water communication afford very convenient means of transit for hunters and pleasure-seekers, the lakes being connected by streams, in some cases navigable for bateaux, and in others broken by falls and rapids around which boats and luggage must be carried.

Iron is found in large quantities among the mountains, and some of the most accessible beds of ore are profitably worked. Valuable marble is also found.

The Adirondack Wilderness may be divided into three general divisions, which collectively entertain the great bulk of visitors, and are representative of the whole, namely, the Saranac and St. Regis waters of Franklin County, whose natural gateway is Plattsburg and Port Kent; the mountain region of Keene, North Elba, and Lake Placid, in Essex County, with entrance at Westport; and the Blue Mountain and Raquette waters, in

## ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Hamilton county, reached by way of the Adirondack Railroad from Saratoga. Of these sections, the first mentioned has become the most widely celebrated. The grand mountains and lovely valleys of the Keene and Lake Placid have become familiar on the canvas of great painters; while the Raquette region has an air of freshness, and is making rapid strides in popular favor. Each section, while possessing something of the characteristics of the others, has its own individual attractions; and while connected by natural highways, to a considerable extent, all preserve their individuality, and each is complete in itself.

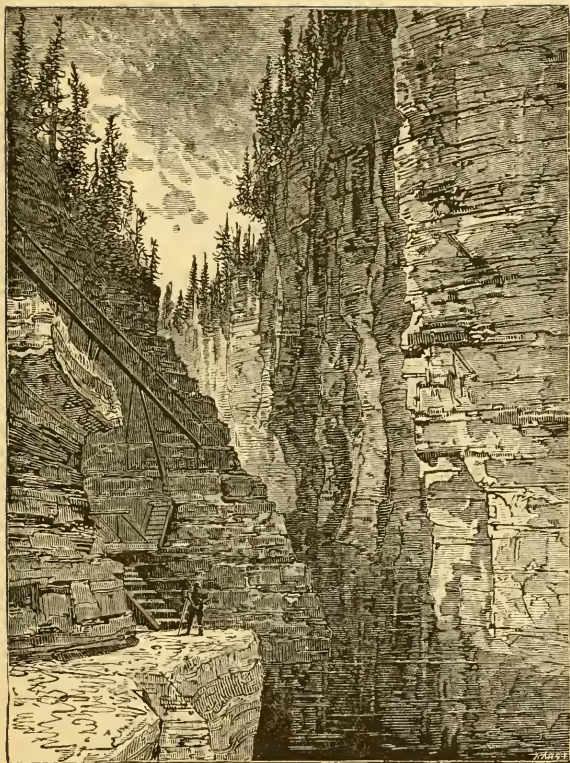
The wilderness is easily reached by several different routes, partly by carriage-roads and partly by boats, which will convey the tourist to almost any part of the woods. A favorite route to the woods is from Port Kent, by stages to Au Sable Chasm, Keeseville, Au Sable Forks, and the Saranac Lakes. Thence by boats and "carries" penetrate to the heart of the wilderness.

The completion of the railroad from Plattsburg to Au Sable, opposite Point of Rocks, on the Au Sable River, 10 miles west of Keeseville, makes Plattsburg a natural rendezvous on the east for visitors to either the Saranac or Chateaugay region. By this route the traveler will save about 14 miles of stage travel.

Stages leave Au Sable for Whiteface Mountain and Lower Saranac and Lower St. Regis Lakes daily, on arrival of trains from Plattsburg, and returning connect with trains for Plattsburg.

For a general course for a trip through the northern section we indicate the route *via* Whiteface Mountain, up the West Branch of the Au Sable River from Au Sable Forks, stopping at Whiteface to ascend the mountain, from the top of which most splendid views are afforded of Mount Marcy, Mount Seward, Nipple Top, and the whole range of Adirondacks. Sixty-four different bodies of water—lakes, ponds, and rivers—are said to be visible by the naked eye from this summit, and, with the aid of a glass, Lake Ontario and the White Mountains can be seen.

There is a hotel near the foot of the mountain at Wilmington. By this route the traveler will pass a natural flume and the falls on the Au Sable River, and go through the "*Wilmington Pass*," a deep and very narrow gorge, with mountains several hundred feet high towering almost perpendicularly on both sides.



ENTRANCE TO THE FLUME, AU SABLE CHASM, N. Y.

## ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

From Whiteface the route continues to North Elba, the home and burial-place of John Brown, whose exploits are known to all Americans. From North Elba the stages will turn from the branch of the Au Sable and pass over to Lower Saranac Lake, distant by this route 22 miles from Whiteface and 12 miles from North Elba. If the traveler wishes, he can pause at Lake Placid and explore the region of the Upper Adirondacks, among which are Mount McIntyre, Wallface, Mount Martin, Mount Marcy, Mount Seward, and a host of other peaks of great elevation. A number of these peaks are over 5,000 feet in height—Mount Marcy is said to be 5,467 feet. The Adirondack or Indian Pass, 7 miles above Lake Placid, is a most majestic natural wonder, and well repays the toil of its difficult approach. Passing over to Lower Saranac Lake the traveler will find several hotels and excellent accommodation for a rest preparatory to the tour of the lakes. From this point the route is by water up through the Saranac chain of lakes. Between the Saranac and the St. Regis Lake there are but two portages, and at these horses are kept, in the season of pleasure travel, for transporting parties across.

The passage of the lakes may be prolonged to enjoy the fishing and hunting, and by detours among the innumerable lakes, ponds, and streams, according to the leisure or inclination of the tourist, and on arriving at the Lower St. Regis a stage-ride of 36 miles from the hotel there brings you back to the railroad at Au Sable.

Those who prefer to do so may leave out the detour to Whiteface and North Elba, and go by stage from Point of Rocks direct to Saranac, or may reverse the trip by staging up to Lake St. Regis and returning by Saranac Lake.

From the Upper Saranac Lake a portage of three miles reaches the Raquette River, down which the traveler may find his way through the wilderness to Potsdam, in St. Lawrence County.

West of the St. Regis are the innumerable lakes emptying into the St. Regis River, abounding with fish and fowl, and forests alive with deer and other game; and to the northward for 20 miles stretches another chain of lakes equally attractive to sportsmen, turning from which one may emerge at Malone, at the north, or bearing eastward from Loon Lake may descend the West Saranac and Saranac Rivers, viewing the Great Falls above Saranac Village, and reach Plattsburg by stage route.



Still further north lies the Chateaugay region, which is accessible from Plattsburg *via* Dannemora and Chazy Lake, or from points on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad.

The Adirondack region is steadily growing in favor as a resort for persons afflicted with throat and lung troubles; and while it is not by any means a sure cure for *all*, however deeply seated the diseases may have become, yet if persons so afflicted will go there in time, they will find the dry, pure air, impregnated as it is with balsam and pine, to be of infinite relief, and many living witnesses are there found to prove its benefits. Places of entertainment, from the well-appointed hotel on the border to the rude log-house and open camp of the interior, are found at short intervals throughout the entire wilderness, all waiting with open doors to receive the stranger. Guides and boats may be had at all the hotels. Telegraph lines extend to the principal hotels.

Camp equipage and stores and provisions for parties going into the wilderness can be procured at these hotels, rendering it unnecessary for visitors to burden themselves with such things before arriving at the lakes.

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## THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

### *The Shortest, Quickest and Most Comfortable Rail and Stage Routes.*

Get your tickets via ALBANY, TROY AND SARATOGA SPRINGS. These points are reached from NEW YORK via Day or Night Steamboats on the Hudson River and the New York Central and Hudson River, or the West Shore Railways.

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From SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND, the Hartford and Connecticut Western, and New York, New England Railways lead to the Hudson River and connect with New York Central, or West Shore Railways and the Day Boats for Albany, Troy and Saratoga.

From the WEST and SOUTHWEST, by the Erie Railway via *Binghamton*, or via the *New York Central Railroad*.

From ALBANY or TROY, take the *Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s Railroad* to either of the following

### GATEWAYS.

From PLATTSBURG, take the Chateaugay Railroad, 36 miles to Lyon Mountain, thence by stage 4 miles to "*Ralph's*" on upper *Chateaugay Lake*.

From AU SABLE (20 miles west of Plattsburg on branch railroad). Stages leave here every morning (Sundays excepted) on arrival of early trains, for *French's*, 18 miles; *Franklin Falls*, 20 miles; *Bloomington*, 28 miles; *Loon Lake House*, on *Loon Lake*, 28 miles; *Rainbow House*, on *Rainbow Lake*, 35 miles; *Martin's*, on *Saranac Lake*, 37 miles; *Paul Smith's*, on *St. Regis Lake*, 38 miles; *Prospect House*, on *Saranac Lake*, 41 miles; *Bartlett's*, on *Saranac Lake*, 49 miles.

From PORT KENT. Stages leave here from every train for *Keeseville*, 6 miles, stopping at *Lake View House (Au Sable Chasm)*. Stages leave *Keeseville* for *Au Sable* station, 17 miles, where connection is made for all above points.

From WESTPORT. Stages to *Elizabethtown*, 8 miles, from all trains and *Champlain Steamers*. From *Elizabethtown* a daily line of stages is run, or conveyance may be taken, for *Keene Valley*, 17 miles; *Edmond's Pond*, 19 miles; *Schroon Lake*, 32 miles; *Lake Placid*, 28 miles; *Saranac Lake*, 43 miles.

From *Elizabethtown* delightful trips are made into the *Mountain* region, through *Keene Valley* via *Indian Pass*, and to *Au Sable Pond*, one of the most beautiful spots in the *Wilderness*, also via *North Elba*, *Lake Placid* and *Wilmington Notch*, passing immediately under the shadow of *Whiteface* and *Yaystack* Mountains, and out at *Au Sable* station, or return to *Elizabethtown*.

From CROWN POINT. Take *Crown Point Iron Co.'s Railroad* to *Hammondville*, 10 miles. Stages leave *Hammondville* for *Paradox Lake*, 9 miles, and *Schroon Lake*, 12 miles.

From SARATOGA via *Adirondack Company's Railroad*. Trains leave *Saratoga* 9.35 a.m., 2.40 p.m., for *Luzerne*, 22 miles; *Riverside*, 50 miles; and *North Creek*, 57 miles.

Stages leave *Riverside* from all trains, to *Schroon Lake*, 7 miles, to southern end, then by steamer to all landings through to head of the lake. Stages and private conveyances leave *North Creek* on arrival of all trains, for *Blue Mountain Lake*, 30 miles. Steamers from *Blue Mountain Lake* twice daily to *Raquette Lake*, and by carry of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to *Forked Lake*,

# THE ADIRONDACKS.

## HOTELS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

RESORT.	HOTELS.	CAP	POST-OFFICE.
Au Sable Chasm...	Lake View House.....	200	Au Sable Chasm, N. Y.
Blue Mountain Lake	<i>Blue Mountain Lake House</i> ...	300	Blue Mt. Lake, "
"	Blue Mountain House.....	60	" "
"	<i>Prospect House</i> .....	500	" "
Chateaugay Lake ..	" <i>Ralph's</i> ".....	150	Lyon Mountain, "
Edmond's Pond.....	Cascade House.....	50	Cascadeville, "
Elizabethtown .....	<i>The Windsor</i> .....	200	Elizabethtown, "
"	Mansion House.....	125	" "
"	Valley House.....	100	" "
Forked Lake .....	Forked Lake House.....	160	Blue Mt. Lake, "
Keene Valley .....	Estes House.....	35	Keene Valley, "
"	Crawford's.....	25	" "
"	Tahawus House.....	85	" "
"	Maple Grove Mountain House	30	" "
"	Hull's.....	25	" "
"	Widow Beede's.....	35	" "
"	Beede House.....	130	" "
Lake Placid.....	Allen House.....	100	North Elba, "
"	Grand View House.....	50	" "
"	Stevens House.....	80	" "
"	Nash's.....	20	" "
"	Lake Placid House.....	60	" "
Long Lake.....	Long Lake Hotel.....	50	Long Lake, "
"	Kellogg's.....	50	" "
Loon Lake.....	<i>Loon Lake House</i> .....	275	Merrillsville, "
Luzerne.....	<i>Wayside</i> .....	200	Luzerne, "
"	<i>Rockwell's</i> .....	160	" "
"	Wilcox House.....	100	" "
"	Cascade House.....	50	" "
N. Elba, Clear Lake	Adirondack Lodge.....	150	Cascadeville, "
"	Mountain View House.....	35	" "
Paradox Lake.....	Paradox Lake House.....	50	Schroon Lake, "
"	Harris House.....	40	Hammondsville, "
"	Pyramid Lake House.....	40	" "
Plattsburg.....	<i>Foquet House</i> .....	100	Plattsburg, "
Rainbow Lake.....	Rainbow Lake House.....	50	Bloomingtondale, "
Raquette Lake.....	Raquette Lake House.....	40	Blue Mt. Lake, "
"	"Under the Hemlocks".....	40	" "
"	Hathorne Forest Cottage....	30	" "
Saranac Lake.....	Saranac Lake House.....	250	Saranac Lake, "
"	Bartlett's.....	75	" "
"	Prospect House.....	100	Bloomingtondale, "
"	Corey's.....	20	Saranac Lake, "
Schroon Lake.....	Schroon Lake House.....	80	Schroon Lake, "
"	Leland House.....	200	" "
"	Windsor House.....	100	" "
"	Wells House.....	100	Adirondack, "
"	Taylor House.....	100	South Schroon, "
"	Pottersville Hotel.....	40	Pottersville, "
Schroon River.....	Root's Hotel.....	50	Schroon River, "
St. Regis Lake.....	" <i>Paul Smith's</i> ".....	350	"Paul Smith's," "
Tupper Lake.....	Moody's.....	50	Saranac Lake, "
"	McClure's.....	100	" "
Westport .....	Allen House.....	20	Westport, "
"	Weed House.....	100	" "
Wilmington.....	Stone Hotel.....	40	Wilmington, "
"	Notch House.....	20	" "

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

### Alburgh Springs.

*Alburgh, Franklin Co., Vermont, 282 miles from Boston.*

Alburgh is situated in the extreme northern part of Vermont, 16 miles west of St. Albans, and 7 east of Rouse's Point, on the Central Vermont Railroad. It is beautifully located between Lake Champlain and Missisquoi Bay, and is surrounded by water on all sides, except the northern, where, only a mile and a half from the Springs, the Canada line—marked by its iron monuments—divides the two countries.

In approaching Alburgh Station, on the Central Vermont Railroad, from St. Albans, the traveler passes over an admirably constructed bridge a mile long, supported by massive piers of "Isle La Motte" limestone. A short, pleasant drive, following the lake shore, conducts to the famous Alburgh Springs House. The cool, refreshing breezes that come up from the waters of the lake are most delightful during the heat of summer, and the waters of the lake and bay on either hand offer allurements to the sportsman. The climate is an antidote for asthma and catarrhal or hay fever.

Missisquoi Bay (so named by the Indians, signifying "much water-fowl") is here about two miles wide, and teems with finny tribes throughout its entire length of 30 miles. Pickerel, black bass and muscalonge abound. In the late summer the bay swarms with ducks and other water fowl. Missisquoi River, which empties into the bay near by, is stocked with land-locked salmon and other game fish. Good boats and experienced boatmen are to be had at all times.

The views from the springs are very charming. To the east, over the placid waters of the Missisquoi, may be seen St. Albans, while in the background tower Mount Mansfield, Camel's Hump, Jay Peak, and, further north, a long range of mountains in Canada. From a little elevation, of easy access, there is a beautiful view across Lake Champlain to Rouse's Point and the Adirondack Mountains. The gorgeous sunsets seen from this point will never be forgotten.

There is no question as to the beneficial results of the spring water, which, with sulphur and other well-known elements, contains what is rare in mineral springs—LITHIA. For general debility, rheumatism, and various kinds of cutaneous diseases especially, the warm baths and the drinking of the water of the spring are highly beneficial. Money could not pay for the benefit to which many can bear testimony. For a century the spring has carried the weight of its own evidence as a healing power. 124

# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

## MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN DIVISION.

*Rouse's Point to Montreal—49 Miles.*

THE Montreal and Champlain Railroad now forms a part of the direct line from New York to Montreal *via* Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. and Lake Champlain. It is almost entirely in Canada, crossing the line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada about one mile north of the depot at Rouse's Point. The railroad runs on the West side of the Richelieu River in a northerly direction to St. John's, whence it diverges towards the northwest to St. Lambert, on the St. Lawrence River, where it joins the main line of the Grand Trunk and crosses the St. Lawrence on the wonderful Victoria Bridge.

### ROUSE'S POINT.

HOTEL.—*Holland House.*

*Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., 352 miles from New York. From Montreal, 49.*

The scenery of the north part of the lake is very fine, embracing a view of numerous islands and points of lands of much beauty. Rouse's Point is a village of about 2,000 population, and contains several churches. The village was named in honor of Jacques Rouse, a Canadian, who settled here in 1783. The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, operated by the Central Vermont R. R., runs to Ogdensburg, and the Vermont Central Railroad to St. Alban's and the East. The latter railroad crosses the lake on a bridge one mile in length. A floating draw of three hundred feet, opened and shut by steam, admits the passage of vessels. About one mile north of the village, upon the banks of the lake, Fort Montgomery is situated. This fort commands the entrance to the lake. It was begun soon after the war of 1812, but in 1818 it was found to be within the limits of Canada, and the work was abandoned. It became known as "Fort Blunder," but by the Webster Treaty of 1842 it was ceded again to the United States. Work upon it was resumed, and the fort completed at a cost of about \$600,000. Between Rouse's Point and St. John's the railroad passes through three small but uninteresting villages in the Canadian Territory.



## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

### LACOLLE.

*St. John's Parish, Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 358 miles from New York. From Montreal, 43.*

### STOTTSVILLE.

*St. John's Parish, Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 362 miles from New York. From Montreal 39.*

### GRAND LIGNE.

*St. John's Parish, Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 368 miles from New York. From Montreal 33.*

### ST. JOHN'S.

*St. John's Parish, Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 374 miles from New York. From Montreal, 27.*

This village contains about 1,000 inhabitants and some manufactories. On the west side of the Richelieu or Sorrel River, is a small military barracks, and on the parade ground near the railroad depot may be seen a large cannon captured by a Canadian regiment from the Russians at Sebastopol. St. John's is the terminus of the Central Vermont Railroad, which crosses the river at this place. This stream is the outlet of Lake Champlain, and falls into the St. Lawrence forty miles below Montreal. It is navigable for its whole length, with the exception of certain rapids which are passed by means of canals and locks.

### LACADIE AND BROSSEAUS.

*La Prairie Parish, Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 381 m. fr. New York. From Montreal, 20.*

These are small and unimportant villages, the inhabitants of which are chiefly farmers, who send the products of their labor to the Montreal markets. The former place is on Montreal River.

### ST. LAMBERT.

*St. John's Parish, Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 385 m. fr. New York. From Montreal, 6.*

This station is opposite Montreal, and at the eastern end of *Victoria Bridge*. Entering the bridge, little can be seen except iron plates and braces, until after a space of six to ten minutes the train emerges from the western end of the bridge and following a descending grade soon reaches the level of the streets, and in a few minutes enters the Montreal Depot. The *Victoria Bridge* is nearly two miles long. It is built on the tubular plan, and rests on two abutments and 34 piers. It cost \$6,300,000.

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

### MONTREAL.

*Quebec Province, Dominion of Canada, 391 miles from New York.*

*HOTELS—Windsor, St. Lawrence Hall, Albion, and Richelieu.*

*Population 250,000.*

The chief city of British America stands on Montreal Island, at the head of natural navigation on the St. Lawrence River. It was founded in 1640, on the site of an Indian village called Hochelaga, which was visited by French Jesuit missionaries in 1542, nearly a hundred years before a permanent settlement was made. The French held the island until 1760, when it was captured by the British, and has been held by them ever since. The Canadian government was formerly established here, but was removed to Quebec in 1849, in consequence of a political mob which burnt the parliament houses and library. At that time Canada was under the royal government, but it is now more independent and governs herself, with certain restrictions, under the title of The Dominion of Canada. Montreal Island is thirty-two miles long and about ten miles broad. Near the city it rises into a considerable elevation known as Mount Royal.

The city is principally built on the level ground between Mt. Royal and the river, along which it extends nearly three miles. The population of the city is rapidly increasing. On the high ground near Mt. Royal are many elegant private residences, and a fashionable drive extends around the mountain, bordered by gardens and ornamental inclosures, and affording fine views in all directions. The principal buildings in Montreal are of gray limestone, which is of a delicate neutral tint, very pleasing to the eye. The great number of buildings of this material gives a solid look to the streets. Architecturally, many of the buildings are very fine, especially the new church of the Jesuits. The cathedral of Notre Dame is of great size, and well worth visiting. The view from one of the towers, in which hangs "Gros Bourdon," the great bell, is very extensive and interesting. Admission may be gained to the cathedral and tower at almost all hours. At certain times, interesting services are performed in the cathedral, at which the nuns of the seminary of St. Sulpice assist. The music at these services is very fine.

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

There are many other fine buildings, especially in Great St. James and Notre Dame streets. It is interesting to visit the English Cathedral, Jesuit College, McGill College, Viger Square, the Post Office, New Court House, Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Molsom's Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bonsecours Market, Hotel Dieu Hospital, Mount Royal Cemetery, Place D'Armes, Champ de Mars, Bon Parteur Nunnery, and many others. The stone quays of Montreal are also interesting.

The Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence is a splendid piece of engineering skill, and should be visited. It is the longest bridge in the world, being nearly one and a half miles in length, and is built entirely of iron, over 8,000 tons of which were used in its construction. The Grand Trunk Railway crosses the St. Lawrence river upon it, and passengers going to or from the States pass over it. A pass to go upon the bridge may be obtained at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The tour through Lachine Rapids is a delightful excursion from the city. By driving to Lachine, about nine miles, and taking the steamboat which descends the Rapids, the tourist will soon find himself in the midst of exciting adventure, as the bold craft reels and dashes down the stream and shoots unharmed upon the placid waters below. The trip is full of pleasant excitement, and has a spice of danger about it especially pleasing to the Anglo-Saxon temperament.

The principal Railway connections at Montreal are with the Grand Trunk Railway eastward to Quebec, Portland and the Provinces; and westward to Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago and other points.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs northerly to Ottawa, the capital city of the Dominion, and to points north and west.

The Central Vermont Railway runs southward to St. Albans, Burlington, Rutland, Brattleboro, connecting for the White Mountains, Boston and other southern and eastern points.

The South-Eastern Railway runs south-eastward to Lake Memphremagog, St. Johnsbury, White Mountains, connecting for Boston, Portland and other eastern towns.

Steamers run in summer from Montreal to Quebec, Saguenay River and points east on the St. Lawrence, and westward through

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

the Thousand Islands and Lake Ontario, to Kingston, Toronto, Oswego, Charlotte and Niagara Falls, connecting with railways for the west. Steamers also run up the Ottawa River to Ottawa and other northern points. The Allan Line of Ocean Steamers runs from Montreal to Europe. For further information and time tables consult the offices at Montreal and the time cards.

### HOTELS OF MONTREAL.

The Windsor Hotel is the most elegant hotel in Canada, and is remarkable for the completeness and extent of its modern improvements. It has a fine location on elevated ground near the mountain, overlooking the city and the St. Lawrence River, and fronts one of the finest streets in Montreal. It has many rooms en suite with bath-room attached, and the bridal parlors are luxuriantly and elegantly furnished. The dining hall is very beautiful, and the cuisine excellent.

St. Lawrence Hall, situated on St. James street, in the most central part of the city, is kept in very good style, at moderate prices. It has been patronized by the Government on all public occasions, and was the former residence of the United States Consul. It is kept more in the style of English hotels than any in Montreal, and is managed by Mr. H. Hogan, the Proprietor, who provides excellent accommodations at moderate prices.

The Albion House is a good hotel, on the corner of McGill and St. Paul streets, and has been for twenty years a favorite resort of the general traveling public of the United States when visiting Montreal. It will accommodate nearly 500 guests, and is well supplied with modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of St. Lawrence River and the Victoria Bridge. Its charges are very moderate, but its accommodations are equal to those of its higher-priced competitors.

The Hotel Richelieu is a large first-class hotel on St. Vincent Street, extending through the block to Jacques Cartier's Square, accommodating about 400 guests. It is kept on both the American and European plans, and is thus well adapted to tourists and travelers who do not wish to be restricted to certain hours for meals while visiting the objects of interest in the city and vicinity. The prices for board are very reasonable.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

### BELCŒIL MOUNTAINS,

*St. Hilaire, P. Q., 25 miles from Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway.*

Le Belcœil Mountains are 25 miles from Montreal in a southeasterly direction and near the famous "Iroquois River," now called the Richelieu. This is a most charming spot to rest and recuperate during the vacation months. Among the principal points of interest in this locality and within easy driving distance of the Iroquois House are the following : Mount Rouge, or Rougemont, 9 miles ; Fort Chambly, on the Richelieu River, the oldest French fort in the Dominion, also De Salaberry's Monument, 12 miles ; St. Matthias, 8 miles ; Sir William Johnson's, Baronet, beautiful estate, 3 miles ; Le Chateau de St. Hilaire ; the Manor House, the residence of Seigneur Capt. Campbell, the largest country seat in the Dominion ; Major de Monterrach's country seat, 9 miles on the Richelieu ; St. Charles, the battlefield during the rebellion of 1837.

The present site of the "Iroquois House," on the summit of St. Hilaire Mountains, was the camping ground of the "Iroquois Indians" during their fierce struggle with the French troops at the time of the French conquests. War relics and Indian trophies are still found there.

Visitors to this section should not fail to take a trip on the far famed Richelieu river. It is "the Rhine of Canada," extending from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence river. Steamers to and from Montreal twice a week.

The "IROQUOIS HOUSE," at St. Hilaire Mountain, is the largest inland summer resort of the Dominion. It furnishes first-class accommodations for about 400 guests and is open from June to October. Originally built in 1874 by the Messrs. Campbell, it has been enlarged in 1881 and 1883 to its present grand dimensions. It is under the personal management of Mr. Bruce F. Campbell, who is favorably known throughout the Dominion. The "Iroquois House" is famous for its excellent table, the cleanliness of its rooms and the perfect discipline of its service. The house commands a patronage from the most influential and wealthy class of guests.



## RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.

Our choice of courses to Quebec lies between the railway ride of eight hours and the sail down the river by night. We can economize time, strength, and money by the sail. We will, therefore, take passage in one of the splendid steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Mail Line. Either the "Montreal" or the "Quebec" makes the passage from Montreal to Quebec every night except Sunday. These steamers are the most elegant in Canada, and approach closely in accommodations the magnificent floating palaces of the People's Line on the Hudson River, and Fall River Lines from New York. With staterooms secured, we are free to move about the boat, dine, watch the scenery, or gaze at the stars, until our weariness invites repose, and we seek Nature's sweet restorer. Before daylight is gone we shall enjoy many miles of delightful river scenery. As we pass out from the wharf, the shores of the military island of St. Helen's—named from the wife of Champlain, the first Governor of Canada, and the founder of Quebec—appears. Just below the island is the village of Longueuil, a favorite summer resort of the citizens of Montreal. At the mouth of Richelieu, the outlet of Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence, is

### SOREL,

a town with about 5,000 population. It was for many years the summer residence of the English Governors of Canada, and here Victoria's father once resided. Immediately below Sorel the river widens into a lake called Lake St. Peter, about thirty-five miles long by ten miles wide. This is shallow, except in a narrow channel; and in a storm its waves become very turbulent, and engulf the unfortunate rafts exposed to its fury. Half-way to Quebec is the port of

### THREE RIVERS,

at the confluence of the St. Maurice and the St. Lawrence Rivers, ninety miles from Montreal. This town is one of the oldest settled towns in Canada. It is well laid out, contains many good

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

buildings, and a population of 9,000. The celebrated St. Maurice Forges, near the town, have been in operation more than a century.

### BATISCAN,

a village of little importance, is the last stopping place before reaching Quebec. Seven miles above Quebec we pass the mouth of the Chaudière River on the right. The celebrated Chaudière Falls are a short distance up this river, and are annually visited by a large number of tourists. The Falls are 125 feet high, the river being 400 feet wide, studded with forest-covered islands, which make a picturesque and beautiful scene. The banks of the St. Lawrence present little variety as we proceed. The villages are French, the buildings being small, the better class painted white or whitewashed, and having red roofs. As we approach Quebec, we first behold the tin-covered spires of the Catholic churches. In the river, we see the shipping and the frequent rafts lying at rest in the coves, awaiting shipment to different parts of the world. Passing the frowning rock-walls of the citadel, we touch the pier and are speedily ashore and breakfasting.

112

## TOURISTS AND INVALIDS

wishing to escape the severity of our Northern Winters, can find no more attractive places than the

# BERMUDA ISLANDS

— AND —

# WEST INDIES.

The Steamship *Orinoco*, 2,000 tons, together with the magnificent new Steamship *Trinidad*, 2,160 tons, 1,500 horse power, highest class, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built expressly for this route in 1885, with unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, leaves New York and Bermuda every Thursday during the season.

Steamers for West Indies, St. Kitt's Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad, leave New York and the Islands every 17 days.

For full particulars, time tables, and descriptive pamphlets, apply to

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ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec.

51 Broadway, New York.

## QUEBEC.

### HOTEL—*St. Louis.*

The Gibraltar of America, and the only walled city on the Continent, is situated at the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers, 400 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 180 miles from Montreal. It is the second city in the Dominion, and was until recently the capital of United Canada.

Quebec has about 70,000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in handling and exporting lumber, of which some \$6,000,000 worth a year is sent away. It has also a fine export trade in grain, and, being the terminus of transatlantic shipping, it is a depot of immigration. The city is nearly in the form of a triangle, bounded by the two rivers and the "Plains of Abraham," and is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns—the former being walled, strongly fortified, and standing partly on a bluff 350 feet high; the latter being built on the narrow strip of land between the cliffs and the river. The suburbs of St. John's and St. Roche's extend along the St. Charles to the "Plains of Abraham." The houses are mostly built of cut stone, and severely plain. The streets are narrow, and often steep, and are said to follow, in many instances, the foot-paths of the Indian village once on the same site.



THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL  
is the prominent and best hotel in the city. It is situated on St.

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

Louis Street, in the upper town, near Durham Terrace, Governor's Garden, and many of the principal points of interest in the city. It is a long established and favorite house, complete in all its arrangements, efficient and liberal in its management, affording to its guests all wished-for accommodations. The location is central, near the delightful and fashionable promenades and terraces of this grand old city. The management is the best, and substantial plenty and commendable neatness in every department are characteristics of the house. The accommodations are for five hundred guests, and, with the recent enlargements and improvements, such as passenger elevator, electric lights and bells, new furniture, bath rooms, etc. The most exacting cannot fail of satisfaction. Carriages at reasonable rates for the tour of the city and surroundings may be had at the hotel, and valuable information regarding the attractions within and around the city.

The Citadel, on Cape Diamond, is one of the most interesting objects to visitors. The area within the fortifications is more than forty acres, and the line of fortification around it and the Upper Town is about three miles long. Formerly there were five massive gates to the town, two of which remain.

The churches, convents, colleges, and public buildings of Quebec will interest strangers. Among the Roman Catholic churches they will wish to see the Cathedral and the adjoining Seminaries, fronting on the Upper Town Market Place. This is very large, seating 4,000 persons; unpretentious outwardly, it is inwardly handsomely fitted up. The Cathedral and Seminary Chapel have many fine paintings of the old masters well worth inspection. These churches and institutions of mercy and learning in Quebec have become rare picture galleries. Permission to visit them and catalogues will be given, on application, at proper hours. St. Patrick's, St. Roch's, St. John's, The Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, with its pictures by Vandyke, are all worth visiting. The Hotel Dieu, both hospital and church, built mostly in the seventeenth century, has fine paintings. It has thirty or forty nuns, and the hospital is free to the sick and infirm of any sect, with attendance of the best doctors in the city. The Gray Nunnery near St. John's Church, and the Black Nunnery near St. Roch's, will interest the stranger. At the Ursuline Convent, a very old building, there are forty nuns, devoted to teaching girls.

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

and also to working in embroidery, painting, etc. The parlor and chapel are open to visitors. In the latter are some good paintings. The General Hospital is an extensive pile of buildings founded in the seventeenth century, and conducted by forty or fifty nuns of St. Augustine. The Laval University is second to none on this continent in its museum of Huron antiquities, its collection of Canadian birds, its library, its fine scientific instruments, and its extensive and comprehensive curriculum. It is adjoining the seminary whose chapel, mentioned above, has the celebrated paintings of Champlain and others.

Among the Protestant churches the English Cathedral is the largest, accommodating about 4,000 people. It is a handsome structure, neatly fitted up. The monument of Jacob Mountain, D. D., first Anglican Bishop, is in the church. King George is said to have expressed a doubt, in the presence of Dr. Mountain, as to whom to appoint bishop of the new See of Quebec. The Doctor replied, "If your majesty had faith, there would be no difficulty." "How so?" said the king. Mountain answered, "If you had faith, you would say to this Mountain, 'be thou removed into that See,' and it would be done." The witticism won him the appointment. There are many other churches and public buildings worthy of mention.

Durham and Dufferin Terraces in the Upper Town, command a splendid view of the river and the Lower Town, as well as Point Levi and the bold peaks of the Laurentian Range. The Terrace is the favorite promenade of the citizens. The monument erected to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm in the Public Garden is chaste and beautiful in design, 65 feet high, and should be seen by strangers. The Place d'Armes and the Esplanade are open pieces of ground, beautiful and well worth a visit. We have room only to mention the Court-House and City Hall on St. Louis Street, the Gaol, St. Ann Street, Upper Town, the Marine Hospital on the river St. Charles, capable of accommodating 400 patients, the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, two and a half miles from the city, and the Music Hall.

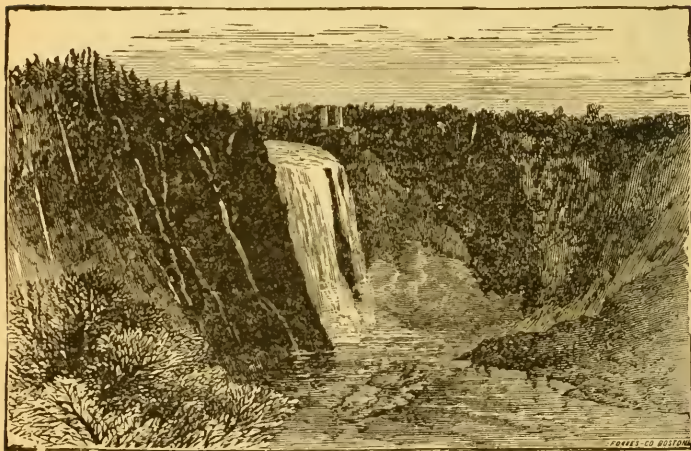
Every step in this city seems to be over a tradition, or a history. Every wall and tower seems ancient. Indeed the seventeenth century is here largely transformed into the nineteenth. The



## NORTHERN RESORTS.

quaint style of vehicles and very many of the customs of the people have come down from the long-ago. Yet here is a city of thrifty, busy, contented people. Living is cheap here. Protected from enemies by its scowling defiant fortresses and rocks, rich in one of the best harbors on the continent, with her piers loaded with the commerce of all nations, Quebec enjoys a position among the cities of the continent, unique and interesting.

Many places of interest and many fine drives are in the neighborhood. Among these we mention Cap Rouge, nine miles from Quebec, reached by the Grand Allée. On the drive we pass a monument near the toll-gate; the inscription says, "Here died Wolfe victorious." The Plains of Abraham are on the south, and the scene of the battle on either hand. Many objects of interest are along this route, and the whole distance is lined with fine old villas of the Canadian aristocracy. Returning from Cap Rouge



### FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

by another route, the tourist is treated to varied but equally interesting sights. Indian Lorette, nine miles from Quebec by the Little River Road, is an ancient village of the Hurons, in whom Indian blood predominates, and who hunt, fish, make bead-work

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

moccasins, etc., and live a rude but religious life. The Lorette Falls are near the village, and a few miles inland are the Beauport and St. Charles Lakes, the latter famed for its red trout and remarkable echoes.

One of the principal drives is to the Falls of Montmorenci, eight miles from the city. We cross the St. Charles River—notice in succession the extensive ship building, the curious market wagons and ponies of the French women, who mostly make the gardens and market their products; the old cottage where Montcalm had his headquarters, and near the scene of the first struggle for the possession of the city; the neat Canadian cottages on either side with their huge chimneys, out-of-door ovens, and steep roofs—until we reach the Montmorenci River and the field of the battle of Montmorenci. We register at the little hotel, pay the admittance fee, and by a short path reach the Falls, 250 feet high, and 50 feet wide. A solid mass of water rolls over the black bluff of rocks, is shattered into feathery foam, falls like a gossamer veil of beauty into the stream below, and disappears in the St. Lawrence. Small streams on each side, parted strands of light, follow the rocky seams in a delightful tangle down the chasm. A suspension bridge erected over the Falls fell some years ago while a laborer and his family were crossing in a rude cart. The towers stand as monuments of the mournful tragedy. The Falls are in winter the scene of the rare fun of coasting, known in local phrase as “toboggining.” The spray from the river forms lofty cones, down which gentlemen and ladies slide on their “toboggins,” or long, thin, narrow pieces of wood. The Isle of Orleans, reached by ferry, is a point of interest, and should be visited.

Below Quebec are many popular resorts. The Saguenay River, 132 miles below, is a famous river, much frequented by both Americans and Canadians. During the pleasure season, steamers of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Navigation Co. leave Quebec every day except Sunday and Monday, on the arrival of steamers from Montreal. These steamers are elegant and comfortable, thoroughly furnished and carefully handled. On the trip, nine miles from Quebec, we pass the Island of Orleans, sometimes called Isle of Bacchus, from its abundant wild grapes. It is twenty miles long, and at its greatest width six miles wide, very fertile, and dotted

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

with villages. Sixty or seventy miles below we pass the mouth of St. Anne River and a village of the same name. About two miles from the village are the Falls of St. Anne, and the scene above the cataract is very grand. The natural scenery of the vicinity is delightful, and the place is frequently visited. Five miles below we pass Grosse Isle, the "Quarantine," a spot full of the wreck of human hopes. Here in one grave the bodies of about 6,000 Irish emigrants lie interred. Ninety miles from Quebec the first landing-place is Malbaie or Murray Bay, a favorite watering-place for the better class of French Canadians. The Lorne House, with its connected cottages, is a comfortable hotel. Steaming across the river, which is twenty miles wide with eighteen-foot tides, with seals, porpoises, and whales playing in its water, we strike Riviere du Loup on the south shore, and the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk, as it is the western terminus of the Intercolonial Railroad from St. John, Halifax, etc. About six miles pleasant drive from here is

### CACOUNA,

the Newport of Canada, where thousands of visitors enjoy sea-bathing in the summer. The temperature of the air is always delightful here. St. Lawrence Hall accommodates 500 guests in large, airy rooms, fitted with every comfort and convenience. Every provision is made for indoor and outdoor amusement. The house commands from its windows and balconies magnificent seaward views; vessels being distinctly visible at a distance at sea. Guests here combine driving, fishing, boating and sea-bathing. The hotel omnibuses meet the trains at Cacouna Station, and the steamers at Riviere du Loup wharf.

Opposite Riviere du Loup, about two-hours' sail, is Tadoussac, at the mouth of Saguenay. Here is a fine hotel and sea-bathing. Many handsome villas have been erected here, including one built by His Excellency Earl Dufferin. The place was, from an early period, the capital of the French settlements, and of the chief fur-trading posts. The ruins of a Jesuit establishment are found here; and on this spot the first stone and mortar building erected in America stood, the home of Father Marquette, the explorer of the

## NORTHERN RESORTS.

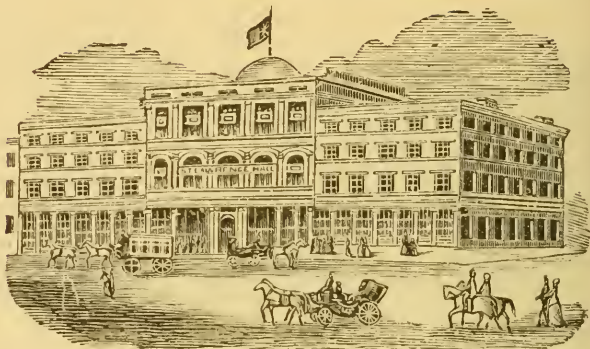
Mississippi Valley. A cluster of pine trees over 200 years old, in the centre of these ruins, marks the spot.



CAPE ETERNITY, Saguenay River.

The Saguenay, the largest tributary of the St. Lawrence, is unquestionably one of the most remarkable rivers on this continent. Its source is in St. John's Lake, which is forty miles long and lies 150 miles from the St. Lawrence, and nearly due north of Quebec. The scenery is wild and romantic in the highest degree, especially in its upper half, which runs through unbroken wilderness, over rapids and falls, so as to be navigable only for the Indian canoe. The lower half has wonderful scenery. The granite shores, the imposing bluffs—some of them towering high in air, and seeming ready at any moment to precipitate their huge mass upon you—the smooth-sided rocky promontories, 600 to 900 feet high, the echoes—all make a picture of awful grandeur that no description can reproduce. Ha ! Ha ! Bay is the limit of steam navigation, sixty miles from the St. Lawrence. This Bay is a beautiful expanse of water, receding from the river several miles. At the head of it is the village of Grand Bay, the usual resort for those who wish to remain a few days.

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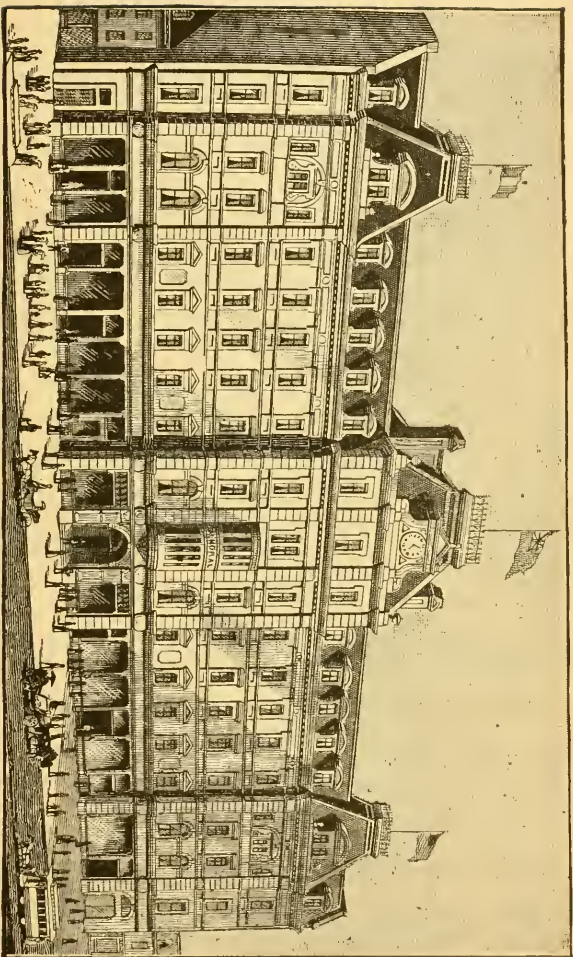
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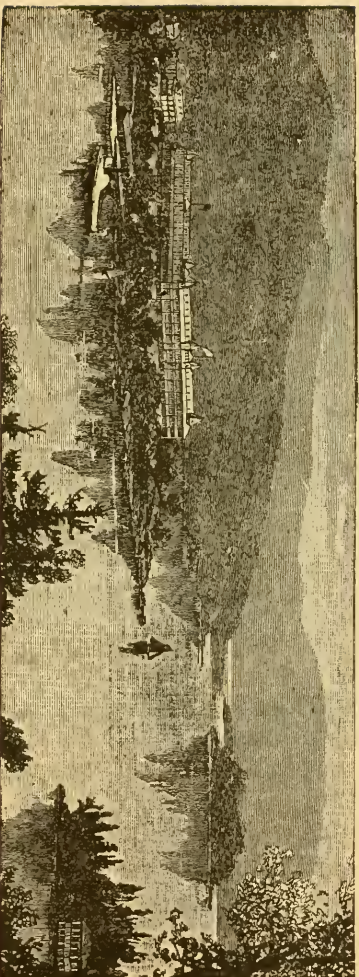
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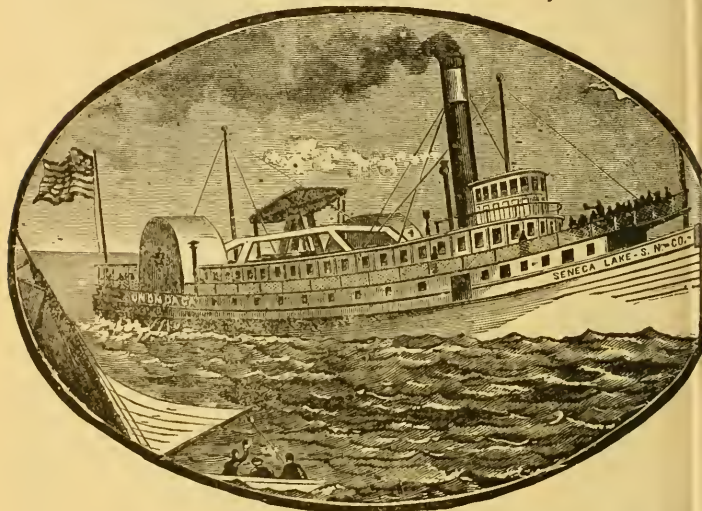


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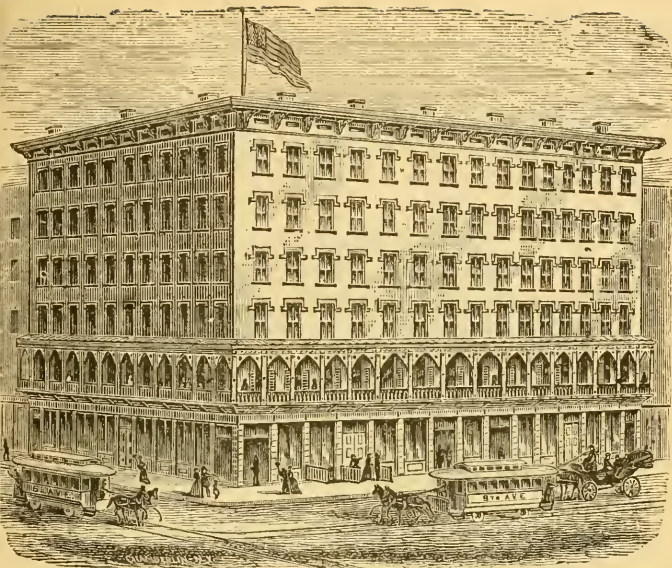
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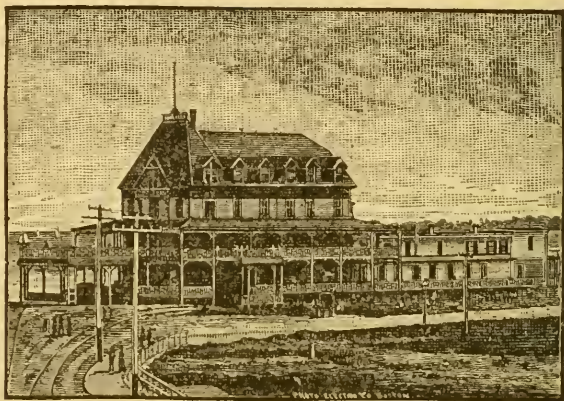
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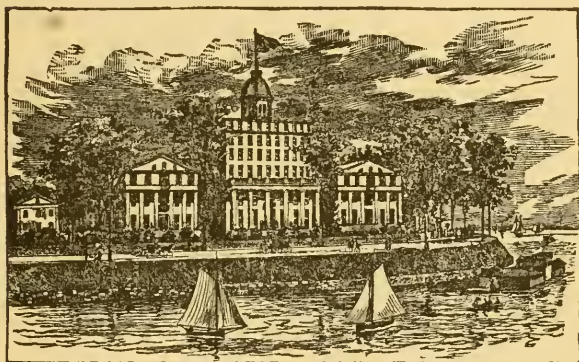


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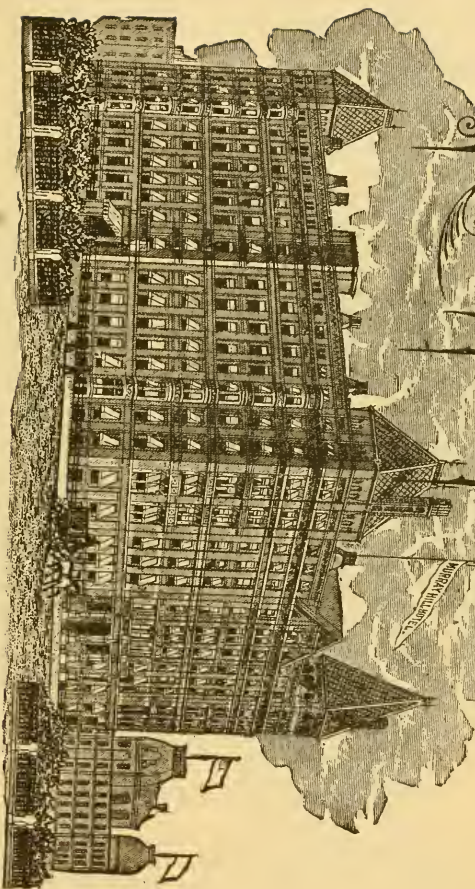
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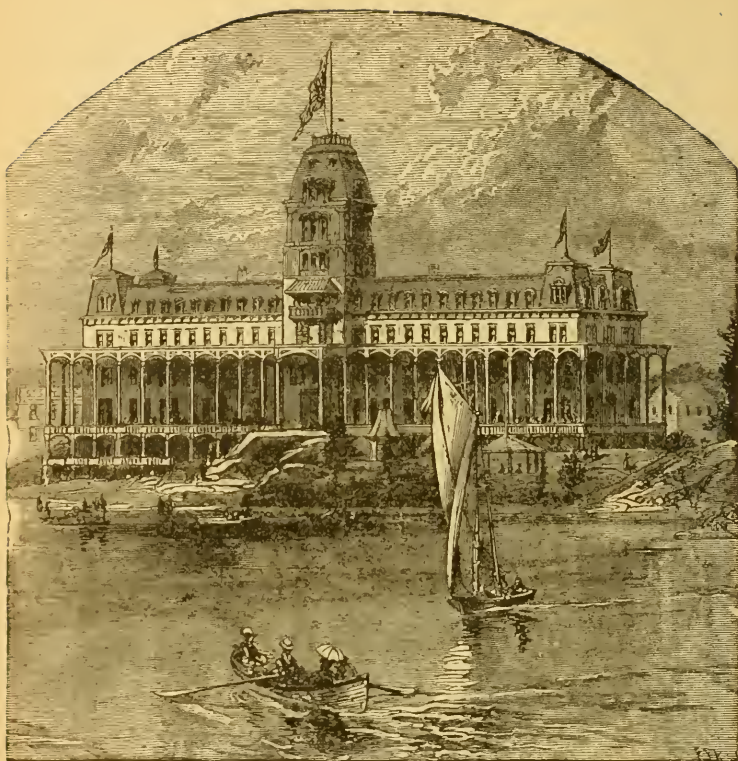
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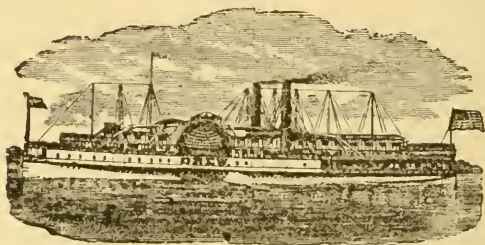
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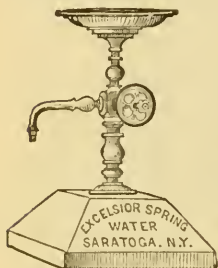
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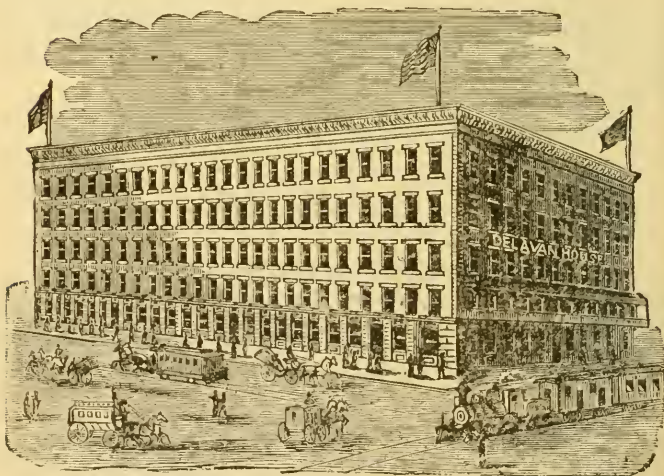
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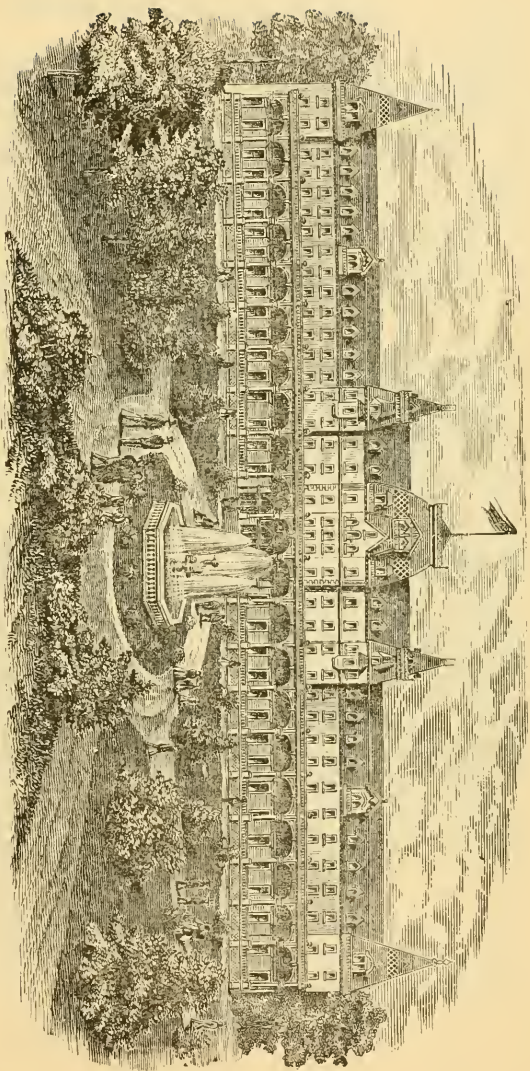
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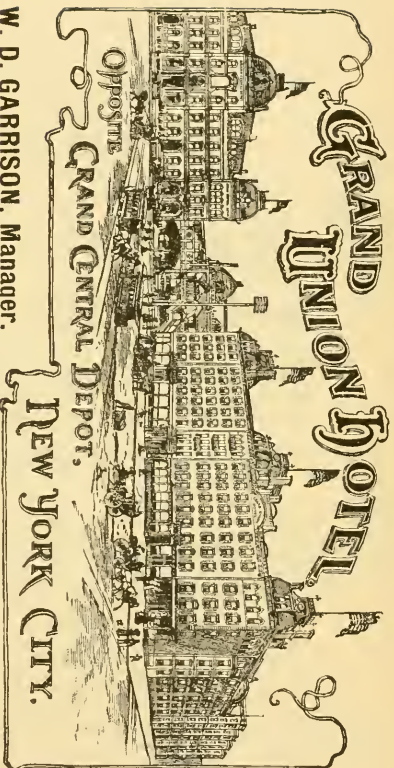
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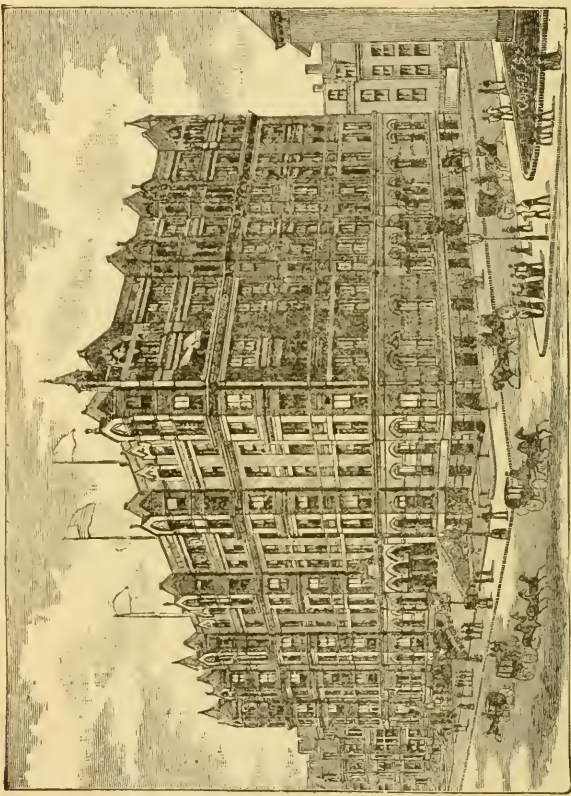


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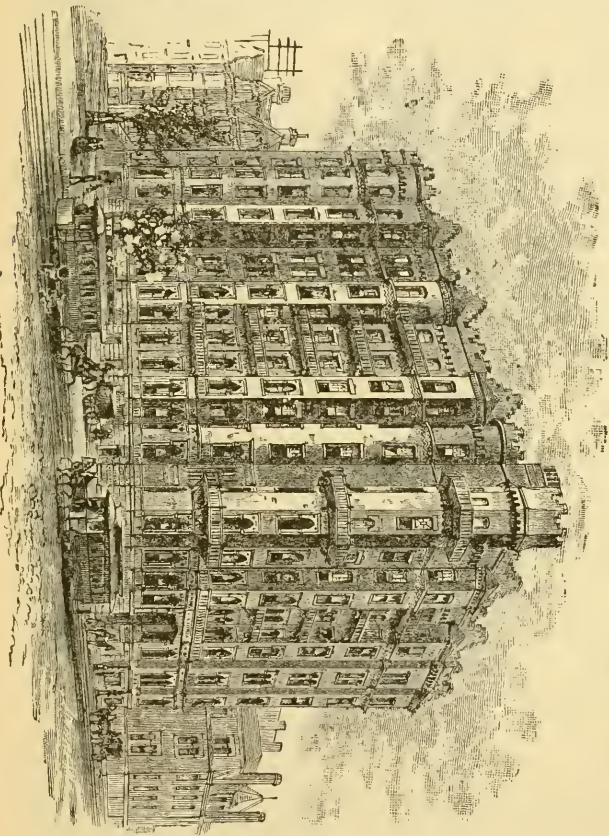
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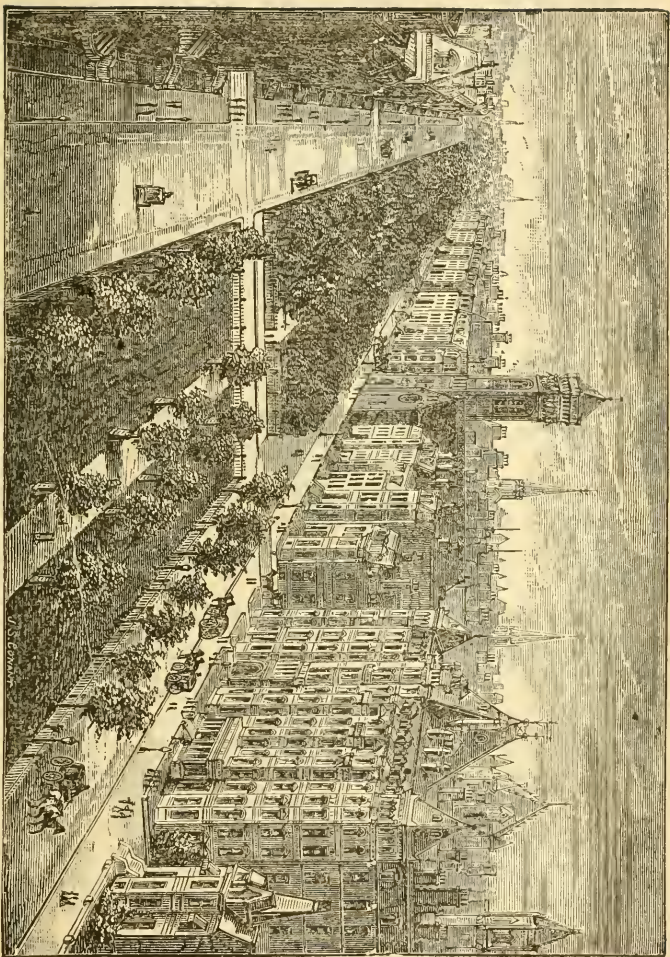
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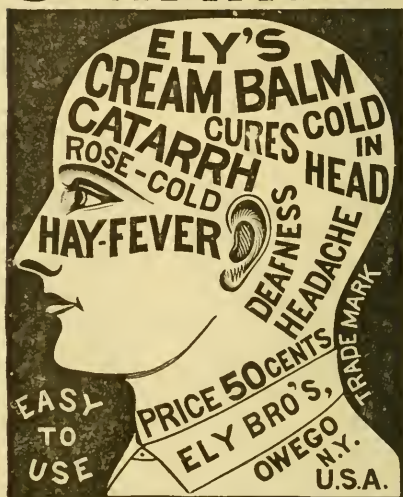
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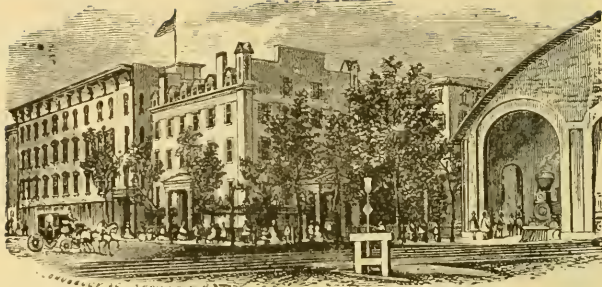
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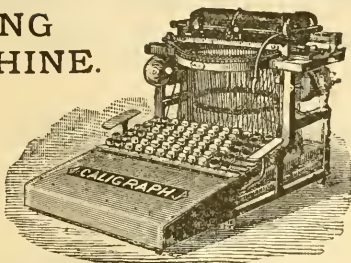
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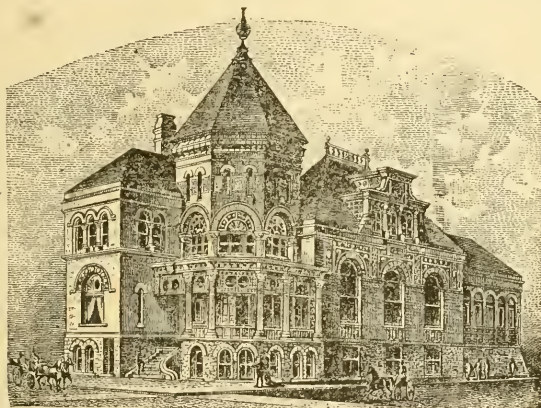
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All mineral waters **strongly impregnated with iron**, when drank with freedom (especially when fasting), while injurious to all, are to persons of certain constitution and temperament **positively dangerous**, owing to the powerful action of the **iron** in combination with the carbonic acid gas, which tends to accelerate the action of the **heart** and cause **powerful pressure** on the **brain**; thereby producing those results that so often **fatally** follow the cause.

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1794.

1887.

# HARTFORD

## Fire Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

### STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1887.

Cash Capital,	-	-	-	\$1,250,000	00
Reserve for Re-Insurance (legal standard),	-	-	-	1,764,932	23
Outstanding Claims,	-	-	-	251,027	48
Policy Holders' Surplus,	-	-	-	3,039,986	74
Net Surplus over Capital and All Liabilities,	-	-	-	1,789,986	74
<b>Total Assets,</b>				<b>\$5,055,946</b>	<b>45</b>

Net Premiums received during the year,	-	-	-	\$2,350,371	59
Total Income received during the year,	-	-	-	2,561,066	97
Increase in Assets,	-	-	-	310,604	53
Increase in Net Surplus,	-	-	-	346,627	53

GEO. L. CHASE, *President.*

P. C. ROYCE, *Secretary.*      THOMAS TURNBULL, *Ass't Secretary.*

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**PHOENIX**  
Insurance Company,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - - \$2,000,000.00

Losses Paid Since Organization of Company,  
over \$21,455,004.16.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1887.

Cash Capital,	-	-	-	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Unadjusted Losses,	-	-	-	203,590.30
Reserve for Re-Insurance,	-	-	-	1,483,992.64
Net Surplus,	-	-	-	1,022,345.67
TOTAL ASSETS,	-	-	-	\$4,709,928.61

H. KELLOGG, President.	A. W. JILLSON, Vice-President.
D. W. C. SKILTON, Secretary.	G. H. BURDICK, Ass't Secretary.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

H. M. MAGILL, General Agent,	-	-	Cincinnati, Ohio.
THEO. F. SPEAR, Ass't General Agent,	-	-	Cincinnati, Ohio.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.

A. E. MAGILL, General Agent,	-	-	San Francisco, Cal.
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